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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Jan. 24, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade			
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Mutual Security Program			
Immigration Law Revision			
Military Pay Raises (HR 9979)			
Postal Pay Raise (S 27)		Reported 7/22/57	
Classified Pay Raise (S 734)		Reported 7/25/57	
Atomic Secrets Sharing			
Surplus Disposal (S 3039)			
Excise, Corporation Taxes			
Debt Ceiling Increase (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	
Postal Rate Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Hearings Underway
Education Aid			
Farm Program (S 3049) (HR 10050)		Hearings Underway	
Labor Regulation			
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	
Special Defense Construction (HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57		
Rivers, Harbors (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57
Presidential Disability		Hearings Underway	
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Reported 8/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
TVA Financing (S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57



WHICH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WENT WHERE IN 1957?

In 1957, as in prior years, Congressional junkets took many Members of Congress to distant parts of the world on official or semi-official business. A check of Congressional committees and Members' offices by Congressional Quarterly showed at least 222 Members traveled outside the continental United States during 1957. The travelers and their journeys are listed on p. 87. They are summarized below:

TRAVELERS

	Democrats	Republicans	Total*
Senators	25	21	46
Representatives	89	87	176
TOTAL	114	108	222

WHERE THEY WENT

	Senators		Representatives		Total*
	D	R	D	R	
Africa	1	0	6	2	9
Western Europe	21	14	72	53	160
Far East	4	4	5	6	19
Middle East	3	1	14	9	27
Central, South America	3	3	19	21	46
North America	3	2	5	6	16
Antarctica	0	0	4	3	7
Pacific Isles	1	0	11	11	23
Russia, East Europe	3	0	8	4	15

*The number of places visited is more than the number of visitors because many Congressmen visited more than one area.

Junket Highlights

• **POLES** -- Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) Nov. 17 became the first Member of Congress to fly over the South Pole. Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) and five members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee flew over both North and South poles on a study of International Geophysical Year activities.

• **INDIAN TO INDIA** -- Rep. D. S. Saund (D Calif.), first native of India to sit in Congress, made a good will tour of his native country while visiting the Far East for the Foreign Affairs Committee.

• **ITALIANS TO ITALY** -- Five Congressmen of Italian extraction visited Italy on invitation of Italian industrialists, and at their expense.

• **ARMY TOUR** -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker invited eight members of the House Armed Services Committee to tour France, Germany and Italy for 10 days at Army expense. The tour was set up after unfavorable publicity forced the Army to cancel plans to

'Junket's' Ancestry

"Junket" has followed a long trail through several languages, according to Webster's New International Dictionary.

The Latin *juncus* -- meaning "rush" from which baskets were made -- became the Italian *giunco*. From *giunco* the Italians developed *giuncata* -- cream cheese served in a rush or wicker basket.

The English converted *giuncata* to "junket" -- sweetmeat or any delicate food. (The Oxford Universal Dictionary says "junket" may have originated from Old Northern French words *jonket*, *jonquet* or *jonquette*, all meaning a rush basket.)

"Junket's" meaning was broadened to cover a feast or banquet, a meaning in English the Oxford Dictionary traces back to the 1500s.

In the United States, "junket" evolved from a feast to one of its current meanings -- an "outing or pleasure excursion at public cost."

"Junket" also is used in a broader sense, to mean any journey by public officials -- whether frivolous or businesslike, at public expense or not.

CQ uses "junket" in this broad sense, as synonymous with travel outside the continental United States.

take a large group of Congressmen to see a military demonstration at Fort Knox, Ky., the weekend the Kentucky Derby was being held in nearby Louisville.

• **HONORS** -- At least two of the touring Members were honored by their hosts. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), in Paraguay, received the Grand Order of Merit and had a street named for him, all in appreciation of his help in obtaining an Export-Import Bank loan for the country in 1954. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) received an honorary degree from the University of Dijon, France.

• **MILITARY** -- The Army found itself with two additional generals in Europe when Rep. LeRoy Anderson (D Mont.), a reserve major general, and Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), a reserve brigadier general, took tours of active duty on the Continent.

• **HOME RULE** -- The biggest junket controversy of the year was touched off by the disclosure that William N. McLeod Jr., clerk of the House District of Columbia Committee, had used \$1,932 of counterpart funds on a trip to three South American countries in November, 1956. Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.) said McLeod was studying home rule in the capital cities of Argentina, Brazil and Peru.

• **HOSMER** -- Junkets were pronounced "helpful and often necessary" by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), who tried to get information without traveling. Hosmer wrote 37 U.S. ambassadors for reports on overseas programs to help small businessmen. He found the replies unsatisfactory, concluded: "You have to be there on the spot to get your information in digestible form...."

Congressional Junkets - 2

● **CHUDOFF** -- Rep. Earl Chudoff (D Pa.), who in November was elected to a judgeship, toured Europe in 1957 as Chairman of the House Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee. He resigned from Congress in January.

● **CHAMPIONS** -- According to the figures obtained by CQ from the Members' offices and committees, the two most-traveled men in Congress were Reps. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), who was gone about 106 days, and Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), who was gone about 76 days.

Junketing always has been a controversial activity. Its defenders contend they enable Congressmen to develop first-hand information needed for intelligent legislation, to spread good will and to overcome prejudice and provincialism.

Critics condemn junkets as a waste of time and money that permit some Congressmen to see the world at the taxpayers' expense, make unreasonable demands of Government personnel abroad, damage U.S. prestige through tactlessness and confuse foreign officials, who think Congressional comments reflect official policy.

Cost of Junkets

Perhaps the most serious criticism of the junket system is leveled at its cost, for which no firm figures are available. On a commercial basis, a typical Congressman's 30-day tour of Europe would probably cost more than \$50 a day, including the transatlantic air transportation. But there is no way of estimating the total cost of Congressional travel. The only solid figures released give the amount of foreign currency spent. These "counterpart funds" account for only a fraction of the total cost. Furthermore, the figures are given on a committee by committee basis, so there is no record of spending by individual members. And Congress refuses to reveal any but counterpart fund spending.

These are the sources of funds to pay for Congressmen's travel abroad:

● **COUNTERPART FUNDS** -- Foreign currency is made available by the State Department to any Congressman traveling with his committee chairman's authorization.

Before members of a committee leave the U.S., the chairman notifies the State Department how much foreign currency will be needed. Upon arrival, individual congressmen sign receipts for the currency. Their expenditures are not audited, but they file vouchers with their committees. The committee totals the vouchers and the chairman reports to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee or House Administration Committee. The report states names of committeemen and staff members who spent counterpart funds, where they were spent, length of stay, amount of currency received, amount spent and purposes of expenditures -- such as lodging, transportation and administrative costs. No provision is made for expenditure of counterpart funds for personal purposes. Expenditures are not itemized in detail. Only committee totals -- not expenditures by individual members -- are reported.

Counterpart funds are a result of U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Nations receiving mutual security aid are required (PL 138, 84th Congress) to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency. Ninety percent of the currency is reserved for economic and military development of the depositing nation. The other 10 percent is reserved for use by the U.S. Travel money for Congressmen is drawn from this 10 percent share.

Counterpart Fund Use

Senate and House committees reported expenditure of \$291,248.02 of counterpart funds in fiscal 1957, ending June 30.

The total compares to \$490,236.45 for fiscal 1956 and about \$136,000 for fiscal 1955. Overseas travel is generally reduced in the odd-numbered fiscal years, which include the period before the general elections when all Representatives and many Senators are busy campaigning. Counterpart fund use in fiscal 1957, as reported Jan. 7 by the House Administration and Senate Appropriations Committees:

HOUSE			
Group	Amount	Countries	
NATO Parliamentary Conference	\$ 12,980.98	5	
Agriculture	2,326.89	2	
District of Columbia	1,932.38	4	
Banking & Currency	1,622.83	2	
Education & Labor	19,194.96	17	
Foreign Affairs	17,651.34	16	
Interior & Insular Affairs	515.17	1	
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	117.38	1	
Judiciary	39,294.20	26	
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	- 1,002.40*	1	
Public Works	2,069.49	5	
Rules	1,163.20	3	
Veterans Affairs	860.36	5	
Ways and Means	23,929.68	13	
TOTAL	\$122,062.06		

*Refund of Italian lira collected in previous fiscal year.

SENATE			
Group	Amount	Countries	
Agriculture	\$ 240.68	1	
Appropriations	41,291.79	31	
Armed Services	14,023.11	9	
Banking & Currency	10,732.32	17	
Foreign Relations	75,641.20	44	
Interstate & Foreign Commerce	6,819.46	13	
Judiciary	20,437.40	13	
TOTAL	\$169,185.96		

Joint Committee figures were not available.

The countries where most counterpart funds were used in fiscal 1957 were Italy, Norway and France. Hong Kong was the only territory outside Europe where Congressmen spent more than \$5,000 worth of counterpart funds. The table below lists the 10 countries where most counterpart funds were spent:

Counterpart Funds Used (Dollar Equivalents)		
Country		
1. Italy	\$67,081.99	
2. Norway	65,735.44	
3. France	59,597.82	
4. Germany	21,309.50	
5. England	11,675.53	
6. Switzerland	9,888.16	
7. Netherlands	6,142.09	
8. Spain	6,103.50	
9. Hong Kong	5,356.06	
10. Denmark	5,118.91	

(Continued on page 95)

WHICH CONGRESSMEN TRAVELED, STAYED HOME, WHERE DID THEY GO?

Which Members of Congress traveled abroad in 1957, and which stayed home? Whose trips were paid for by the Government; who traveled on his own expense? Where did they go and what did they do?

Following is a list compiled by Congressional Quarterly of Members of Congress and their foreign trips in 1957. Since figures on the cost of individual trips are kept secret, this information is not included. CQ was able to determine, in most cases, the type of transportation (either commercial or military), whether the cost was borne by the Government or the individual and the length of time spent outside the United States. A Washington travel agency estimated for CQ that it costs one person an average of \$50.00 a day to travel first class outside the United States.

Some Members of Congress file reports on their trips, others do not. Sources for the information were, in most instances, the Members of Congress or their offices.

ALABAMA

Senators -- Lister Hill (D) -- Sept. 15-Oct. 20, traveled to England, France, Italy, Switzerland on vacation accompanied by Mrs. Hill; commercial transportation; personal expense.

John J. Sparkman (D) -- Aug. 27-Nov. 23, traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaya, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Italy for Foreign Affairs Committee; accompanied by Carl Marcy, chief of committee staff; both commercial and military transportation used; Government expense.

Representatives -- George W. Andrews (D) -- No trips.

Frank W. Boykin (D) -- No trips.

Carl Elliott (D) -- No trips.

George M. Grant (D) -- No trips.

George Huddleston Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Robert E. Jones (D) -- No trips.

Albert Rains (D) -- Nov. 6-15, traveled to Puerto Rico as Chairman, Banking and Currency Committee Housing Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Kenneth A. Roberts (D) -- No trips.

Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D) -- April 18-30, traveled to France, Austria, Germany, Italy for Foreign Affairs Committee; study mission also included Reps. Kelly (D N.Y.), Coffin (D Maine), Fulton (R Pa.), Bentley (R Mich.); military and commercial transportation; Government expense; Nov. 10-16, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense. Nov. 16-26 traveled to Egypt, Lebanon, Israel for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

ARIZONA

Senators -- Carl Hayden (D) -- No trips.

Barry Goldwater (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Stewart L. Udall (D) -- No trips.

John J. Rhodes (R) -- No trips.

ARKANSAS

Senators -- J.W. Fulbright (D) -- Sept. 6 - Nov. 16, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union, Sept. 10-19. Following this, vacation trip to Spain, France, accompanied by Mrs. Fulbright; received honorary degree from University of Dijon, France; military and commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

John L. McClellan (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- E. C. Gathings (D) -- No trips.

Oren Harris (D) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, flew over North and South Poles, traveled to New Zealand and Antarctica as Chairman, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study International Geophysical Year activities. Other Committee members making trip: Rogers (D Texas), Friedel (D Md.), Macdonald (D Mass.), Hale (R Maine), Derounian (R N.Y.); both military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Brooks Hays (D) -- Aug. 24, traveled to Canada on personal business; own expense.

Wilbur D. Mills (D) -- No trips.

W. F. Norrell (D) -- No trips.

James W. Trimble (D) -- No trips.

CALIFORNIA

Senators -- William F. Knowland (R) -- No trips.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R) -- Nov. 8-17, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference with Sen. Green (D R.I.), Chairman; Sens. Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hruska (R Neb.), Javits (R N.Y.); military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Clyde Doyle (D) -- No trips.

Clair Engle (D) -- Dec. 20 - Jan. 1 traveled to Virgin Islands as Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Harlan Hagen (D) -- No trips.

Chet Holifield (D) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 17, combined business of two committees in Europe: As member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee to Vienna for International Atomic Energy Agency meeting; following Vienna meeting, Committee traveled to Austria, England, Scotland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, France; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

While in Europe Holifield joined Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee and traveled to England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Cecil R. King (D) -- No trips.

John J. McFall (D) -- No trips.

George P. Miller (D) -- Oct. 4-Dec. 5, traveled to England, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Denmark for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

John E. Moss (D) -- No trips.

James Roosevelt (D) -- Oct. 6-21, traveled to Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Israel, Lebanon for Education and Labor Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

D. S. Saund (D) -- Oct. 22-Jan. 5, traveled to Hawaii, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Burma, India, Lebanon, Israel, Italy, France, England as member of Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John F. Shelley (D) -- No trips.

Harry R. Sheppard (D) -- No trips.

B. F. Sisk (D) -- No trips.

John J. Allen Jr. (R) -- No trips.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Charles S. Gubser (R) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker at the expense of the Army; other members: Reps. Rivers (D S.C.), Byrne (D Pa.), Green (D Pa.), Lankford (D Md.), Bray (R Ind.), Osmer (R N.J.), Van Zandt (R Pa.), military transportation; Government expense.

Edgar W. Hiestand (R) -- No trips.

Patrick J. Hillings (R) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 29, traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Joe Holt (R) -- No trips.

Craig Hosmer (R) -- March 8-25, Naval Reserve duty with Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, followed by tour to Egypt, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Greece at personal expense.

Donald L. Jackson (R) -- Oct. 17-Nov. 14, traveled to Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Dominican Republic, Cuba for Foreign Affairs Committee; Nov. 14-Dec. 1, vacationed in same area; traveled by commercial airline; Government and personal expense.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 16, traveled to England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland with Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee; other members of party: Riehlman (R N.Y.), Holifield (D Calif.), Garmatz (D Md.), Minshall (R Ohio); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Gordon L. McDonough (R) -- Aug. 23, sailed for Europe for Banking and Currency Committee to investigate loans made by U.S. Export-Import Bank; Sept. 10-19, delegate to Interparliamentary Union, London; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William S. Mailliard (R) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 16, traveled to Panama Canal Zone for Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee; vacationed in Peru following hearings in Canal Zone; Government and personal expense.

Congressional Junkets - 4

Hubert B. Scudder (R) -- Nov. 9-20, traveled to Hawaii for Public Works Committee; others: Kluczynski (D Ill.), Hull (D Mo.), Bray (R Ind.), Mack (R Wash.), Byrne (R Ill.), Dooley (R N.Y.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

H. Allen Smith (R) -- No trips.

Charles M. Teague (R) -- Personal vacation trip out of country; personal expense.

James B. Utt (R) -- No trips.

Bob Wilson (R) -- Sept. 11-Oct. 30, traveled to Germany, France, Italy, England for Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J. Arthur Younger (R) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 29, sailed on United Fruit Co. ship on vacation cruise to Panama, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Cuba, Peru with Mrs. Younger, personal expense.

COLORADO

Senators -- John A. Carroll (D) -- No trips.

Gordon Allott (R) -- Sept. 9-19, attended Interparliamentary Union, London; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D) -- No trips.

Byron G. Rogers (D) -- Sept. 27-Nov. 14, traveled to Germany, Switzerland for Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee and Intergovernmental Committee on Migration; following Subcommittee business, sat in on NATO Parliamentary Conference, Paris; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) -- No trips.

William S. Hill (R) -- No trips.

CONNECTICUT

Senators -- Prescott Bush (R) -- Oct. 5-Nov. 23, traveled to Azores, Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Germany for Armed Services Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

William A. Purtell (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Albert W. Cretella (R) -- Sept. 15-30, traveled to Italy at invitation of Italian industrialists with group of House Members and wives of Italian descent; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Edwin H. May Jr. (R) -- Sept. 4-23, traveled to France, Germany, Italy, England for Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee to study foreign accounting procedures of U.S. funds; other Members making trip: Fascell (D Fla.), Harden (R Ind.), Michel (R Ill.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Albert P. Morano (R) -- Feb. 13, traveled to Guatemala for Foreign Affairs Committee with Carnahan (D Mo.), Gordon (D Ill.), Chipfield (R Ill.), Merrow (R N.H.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

James T. Patterson (R) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 14, traveled to Vienna for International Atomic Energy Agency meeting as member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; following this, traveled to Denmark, Sweden, Russia with Joint Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Antoni N. Sadlak (R) -- Sept. 6-20, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; also to Ottawa for Ways and Means Committee hearings; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R) -- No trips.

DELAWARE

Senators -- J. Allen Frear Jr. (D) -- Sept. 6-20, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

John J. Williams (R) -- No trips.

Representative -- Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R) -- Oct. 13-28, traveled to France, Switzerland, Italy, Israel on vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.

FLORIDA

Senators -- Spessard L. Holland (D) -- No trips.

George A. Smathers (D) -- Dec. 4-20, traveled to Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, Nicaragua for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Charles E. Bennett (D) -- No trips.

Dante B. Fascell (D) -- Aug. 23-Oct. 4 (approx.), traveled to France, Germany, Italy, England as member of Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee to study foreign accounting procedures of U.S. funds; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James A. Haley (D) -- No trips.

A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D) -- No trips.

D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D) -- No trips.

Paul G. Rogers (D) -- No trips.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D) -- Traveled to Alaska for Appropriations Army Subcommittee; dates unavailable; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William C. Cramer (R) -- December, traveled to Cuba on vacation; personal expense.

GEORGIA

Senators -- Richard B. Russell (D) -- No trips.

Herman E. Talmadge (D) -- May 20-24, traveled to Brazil for Agriculture Committee to attend Inter-American Trade Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Iris F. Blitch (D) -- No trips.

Paul Brown (D) -- No trips.

James C. Davis (D) -- No trips.

John James Flynt Jr. (D) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, flew over North and South Poles, traveled to Antarctica with Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; military transportation; Government expense. Attended International Air Transport meeting in Madrid, Spain in September with same Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

E. L. Forrester (D) -- No trips.

Phil M. Landrum (D) -- No trips.

John L. Pilcher (D) -- No trips.

Prince H. Preston (D) -- No trips.

Carl Vinson (D) -- No trips.

IDAHO

Senators -- Frank Church (D) -- Aug. 15-24, traveled to Argentina as delegate to Conference of Organization of American States; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Henry C. Dworshak (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Gracie Pfost (D) -- No trips.

Hamer H. Budge (R) -- No trips.

ILLINOIS

Senators -- Paul H. Douglas (D) -- Nov. 30-Jan. 4, traveled to England, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland for Banking and Currency, Finance Committees to investigate International Monetary Fund, World Bank, tariffs, trade; tourist class, commercial airline; Government expense until Dec. 21; remainder of trip at personal expense.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Charles A. Boyle (D) -- No trips.

William L. Dawson (D) -- No trips.

Thomas S. Gordon (D) -- Feb. 13-19, traveled to Guatemala as Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, with Reps. Chipfield (R Ill.), Merrow (R N.H.), Morano (R Conn.), Carnahan (D Mo.) at invitation of President Carlos Castillo Armas; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Kenneth J. Gray (D) -- No trips.

John C. Kluczynski (D) -- Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands as member of Public Works Committee with Reps. Byrne (R Ill.), Mack (R Wash.), Dooley (R N.Y.), Hull (D Mo.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Peter F. Mack Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Thomas J. O'Brien (D) -- No trips.

Barratt O'Hara (D) -- Oct. 31-Dec. 14, attended NATO Parliamentary Conference, Paris and traveled to North Africa, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel as member of Foreign Affairs Subcommittee with Reps. Hays (D Ohio), Selden (D Ala.), Church (R Ill.); military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Melvin Price (D) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 21, traveled to Vienna as Congressional adviser to International Atomic Energy Agency meetings; followed by Joint Atomic Energy Committee trip to Moscow via Denmark, Sweden; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Sidney R. Yates (D) -- No trips.

Leo E. Allen (R) -- No trips.

Leslie C. Arends (R) -- No trips.

Emmet F. Byrne (R) -- Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands as Public Works Committee member with Reps. Kluczynski (D Ill.), Dooley (R N.Y.), Hull (D Mo.), Mack (R Wash.); commercial ship; Government expense.

Robert B. Chipfield (R) -- Feb. 13-19, traveled to Guatemala with Foreign Affairs Committee; also later to Mexico, Central America, South America, Caribbean Sea area alone for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R) -- Nov. 16, following NATO Parliamentary Conference, Paris, traveled to North Africa, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon as Foreign Affairs Committee member with Reps. Hays (D Ohio), Selden (D Ala.), O'Hara (D Ill.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Harold R. Collier (R) -- No trips.

William E. McVey (R) -- Oct. 7-Nov. 18, traveled to Hawaii, Philippines, Japan, Far East; vacation cruise with Mrs. McVey; personal expense.

Noah M. Mason (R) -- No trips.

Robert H. Michel (R) -- Sept. 1 (approx.) - Sept. 30, traveled to France, England, Germany, Italy for Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee to study foreign accounting methods of U.S. funds with Reps. Fascell (D Fla.), May (R Conn.), Harden (R Ind.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Timothy P. Sheehan (R) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 4, traveled to Panama with Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee for hearings; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

Sid Simpson (R) -- No trips.

William L. Springer (R) -- No trips.

Charles W. Vursell (R) -- No trips.

INDIANA

Senators -- Homer E. Capehart (R) -- Aug. 9-25, traveled to Argentina, Paraguay, Ecuador, Peru as delegate to the Conference of the Organization of American States; while in Paraguay, received Grand Order of Merit, that country's highest honor, and had a street named after him because he had assisted Paraguay to get a loan from the Export-Import Bank in 1954 for a water-supply system; commercial ship; Government expense.

William E. Jenner (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Winfield K. Denton (D) -- No trips.

Ray J. Madden (D) -- No trips.

E. Ross Adair (R) -- No trips.

John V. Beamer (R) -- No trips.

William G. Bray (R) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with seven members of Armed Services Committee at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

Charles B. Brownson (R) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 4, traveled with Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee to Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Italy, Spain to study foreign aid program and ICA; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Halleck (R) -- Sept. 29-Oct. 18, traveled to Gibraltar, Italy, Spain, France and visited Mediterranean Sixth Fleet for House Administration Committee to inspect U.S. installations and to study expenditures; commercial transportation; Government expense; accompanied by Mrs. Halleck at personal expense.

Cecil M. Harden (R) -- Aug. 23-Oct. 4, traveled to France, England, Germany, Italy with Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee to investigate foreign accounting procedures of U.S. funds; commercial ship; Government expense.

Ralph Harvey (R) -- No trips.

F. Jay Nimitz (R) -- No trips.

Earl Wilson (R) -- No trips.

IOWA

Senators -- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) -- Sept. 27, traveled to Vienna as delegate to International Atomic Energy Agency; Oct. 17, traveled to Far East for Foreign Relations Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Thomas E. Martin (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Merwin Coad (D) -- No trips.

Paul Cunningham (R) -- No trips.

H. R. Gross (R) -- No trips.

Charles B. Hoeven (R) -- Sept. 10-19, delegate to Interparliamentary Union, London; also as member of Agriculture Committee traveled to Rome for FAO conference; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Ben F. Jensen (R) -- No trips.

Karl M. LeCompte (R) -- Nov. 8-16 traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Fred Schwengel (R) -- No trips.

Henry O. Talle (R) -- Nov. 6-22, traveled to London, West Europe as Chairman of American delegation to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

KANSAS

Senators -- Frank Carlson (R) -- Nov. 20-Dec. 16, traveled to New Delhi as member of delegation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. meeting with Sens. Morse (D Ore.), Morton (R Ky.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) -- Sept. 30-Oct. 5, traveled to Japan and Alaska for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee hearings; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- J. Floyd Breeding (D) -- No trips.

William H. Avery (R) -- No trips.

Myron V. George (R) -- No trips.

Edward H. Rees (R) -- No trips.

Errett P. Scrivner (R) -- No trips.

Wint Smith (R) -- No trips.

KENTUCKY

Senators -- John Sherman Cooper (R) -- Sept. 6-Oct. 15, traveled to London for Interparliamentary Union as adviser; following Interparliamentary Union, vacationed in France, Germany with Mrs. Cooper; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Thurston B. Morton (R) -- Nov. 1-Dec. 18, traveled to New Delhi as delegate to Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. meeting; commercial transportation; Government expenses; accompanied by Mrs. Morton at personal expense.

Representatives -- Frank Chelf (D) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 29, traveled to Geneva as member of Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee for meeting of Intergovernmental Committee on Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Noble J. Gregory (D) -- No trips.

William H. Natcher (D) -- No trips.

Carl D. Perkins (D) -- No trips.

Brent Spence (D) -- No trips.

John C. Watts (D) -- No trips.

John M. Robison Jr. (R) -- Sept. 9-19, traveled to London for Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Eugene Siler (R) -- No trips.

LOUISIANA

Senators -- Allen J. Ellender (D) -- Sept. 1-Nov. 9, traveled to Denmark, Poland, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Belgium, Netherlands for Appropriations Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Russell B. Long (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hale Boggs (D) -- Sept. 6-20, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Oct. 29-Nov. 27, traveled to Canada, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia as Chairman, Ways and Means Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Overton Brooks (D) -- Aug. 26-Sept. 30, traveled to Germany, France, Denmark, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Italy, Morocco, Spain for Armed Services Committee; investigated status-of-forces agreements and trials and punishments given to American servicemen; military transportation; Government expense.

Congressional Junkets - 6

F. Edward Hebert (D) -- No trips.
George S. Long (D) -- Traveled to Dominican Republic the latter part of August for Presidential inauguration; accompanied by Mrs. Long; commercial transportation; personal expense.
James H. Morrison (D) -- No trips.
Otto E. Passman (D) -- No trips.
T. Ashton Thompson (D) -- No trips.
Edwin E. Willis (D) -- No trips.

MAINE

Senators -- Frederick G. Payne (R) -- No trips.
Margaret Chase Smith (R) -- Dec. 13-26, traveled to Spain, France, West Germany on active duty as Lt. Col., U.S.A.F., military transportation; Government expense.
Representatives -- Frank M. Coffin (D) -- April 18-30, traveled to England, France, Germany, Austria with Foreign Affairs Europe Subcommittee with Reps. Kelly (D N.Y.), Selden (D Ala.), Fulton (R Pa.), Bentley (R Mich.); commercial transportation; Government expense. Dec. 2-6, traveled to Canada for Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Robert Hale (R) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, traveled to Antarctica and flew over North and South Poles as member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; study of International Geophysical Year activities; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clifford G. McIntire (R) -- Traveled to Rome in October as member of Agriculture Committee to FAO meeting with Reps. Cooley (D N.C.), Abernethy (D Miss.), Jones (D Mo.), Poage (D Texas), Hoeven (R Iowa); commercial transportation; Government expense.

MARYLAND

Senators -- J. Glenn Beall (R) -- No trips.
John Marshall Butler (R) -- Aug. 30-Oct. 1, traveled to Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France for Judiciary Committee to study immigration matters and for the Commerce Committee to study maritime problems; commercial ship; Government expense.

Representatives -- George H. Fallon (D) -- Traveled to Finland for International Highway Conference with Public Works Subcommittee on Roads in September; delivered principal address at Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Samuel N. Friedel (D) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, traveled to Antarctica and flew over North and South Poles with Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; study of IGY activities; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edward A. Garmatz (D) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 16, traveled to England, France, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia with Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee with Reps. Holifield (D Calif.), Minshall (R Ohio), Riehlman (R N.Y.), Lipscomb (R Calif.); commercial transportation; Government expense. Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands with Merchant Marine and Fisheries Coast Guard Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Richard E. Lankford (D) -- April 18-30, traveled to West Germany, France, Italy with Armed Services Committee of eight invited by Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense. Oct. 1-27, traveled to Newfoundland, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Norway, Sweden, Finland for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

James P. S. Devereux (R) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 20, traveled to France, West Germany, Ireland, England for Armed Services Committee; commercial ship and military transportation; Government expense.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 29, traveled to Geneva as member of Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee for meeting of Intergovernmental Committee on Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense. Feb. 3-10, traveled to Berlin, Vienna to inspect refugee conditions for same Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edward T. Miller (R) -- Nov. 1-Dec. 20, traveled to Europe, Near East for Appropriations Defense Subcommittee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

MASSACHUSETTS

Senators -- John F. Kennedy (D) -- No trips.
Leverett Saltonstall (R) -- Oct. 21-Nov. 23, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference and for the Appropriations

Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Edward P. Boland (D) -- No trips.
Harold D. Donohue (D) -- No trips.
Thomas J. Lane (D) -- No trips.
Torbert H. Macdonald (D) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, traveled to Antarctica, flew over North and South Poles with Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

John W. McCormack (D) -- No trips.
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D) -- No trips.
Philip J. Philbin (D) -- No trips.
William H. Bates (R) -- No trips.
Laurence Curtis (R) -- Oct. 29-Nov. 1, traveled to Canada for Ways and Means Foreign Trade Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John W. Heselson (R) -- Office would not disclose whether he had traveled out of U.S.; no indication that he had.
Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) -- No trips.
Donald W. Nicholson (R) -- Traveled to France, England, Germany, Italy for Education and Labor Committee; commercial ship; Government expense.
Edith Nourse Rogers (R) -- No trips.
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) -- No trips.

MICHIGAN

Senators -- Pat McNamara (D) -- No trips.
Charles E. Potter (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D) -- Feb. 28-March 19, traveled to Ghana as member of U.S. delegation to Ghana independence ceremonies; military transportation; Government expense.

John D. Dingell (D) -- No trips.
Martha W. Griffiths (D) -- No trips.
John Lesinski (D) -- No trips.
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D) -- No trips.
Louis C. Rabaut (D) -- Sept. 19-Oct. 18, traveled to England for Appropriations Committee; also attended International Atomic Energy Agency meeting in Vienna; commercial ship, Government expense.

John B. Bennett (R) -- No trips.
Alvin M. Bentley (R) -- April 18-30, traveled to Austria, Germany, France, England, Poland for Foreign Affairs Committee; study mission also included Reps. Kelly (D N.Y.), Selden (D Ala.), Coffin (D Maine), Fulton (R Pa.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

William S. Broomfield (R) -- No trips.
Elford A. Cederberg (R) -- No trips.
Charles E. Chamberlain (R) -- Oct. 27-Nov. 30, traveled to Geneva as representative to GATT Conference; also personal trip to Italy, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Israel; commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R) -- No trips.
Robert P. Griffin (R) -- No trips.
Clare E. Hoffman (R) -- No trips.
August E. Johansen (R) -- No trips.
Victor A. Knox (R) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 4, traveled to Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Italy, Spain, for Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Robert J. McIntosh (R) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 4, traveled to Panama with Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

George Meader (R) -- Nov. 8-Dec. 4, traveled to Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Hong Kong, Formosa, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Italy, Spain, for Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

MINNESOTA

Senators -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D) -- April 24-May 19, traveled to Italy, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Greece, Spain for Foreign Relations Committee and for Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edward J. Thyne (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- John A. Blatnik (D) -- Sept. 2-Oct. 17, traveled to Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Italy for Public Works Committee; left group in Italy and went to Yugoslavia on personal trip at own expense, Mrs. Blatnik accompanied him; military and commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

Coya Knutson (D) -- No trips.

Fred Marshall (D) -- No trips.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D) -- Nov. 11-16, delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference, Paris; military transportation; Government expense.

Walter H. Judd (R) -- No trips.

Joseph P. O'Hara (R) -- No trips.

MISSISSIPPI

Senators -- James O. Eastland (D) -- No trips.

John Stennis (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D) -- October, traveled to Rome, with Agriculture Committee for FAO conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William M. Colmer (D) -- No trips.

Frank E. Smith (D) -- Nov. 11-16, delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference in Paris; military transportation; Government expense.

Jamie L. Whitten (D) -- No trips.

John Bell Williams (D) -- No trips.

Arthur Winstead (D) -- No trips.

MISSOURI

Senators -- Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) -- Sept. 6-19, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Stuart Symington (D) -- April 21-28, traveled to West Germany, France, England for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Richard Bolling (D) -- No trips.

Charles H. Brown (D) -- No trips.

Clarence Cannon (D) -- No trips.

A.S.J. Carnahan (D) -- Feb. 13-19, traveled to Guatemala with Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Aug. 31-Sept. 15, traveled to Europe for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

George H. Christopher (D) -- No trips.

W. R. Hull Jr. (D) -- Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Paul C. Jones (D) -- Traveled to Rome for Agriculture Committee for FAO Conference in October; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Frank M. Karsten (D) -- Oct. 15-Nov. 1, traveled to Geneva for Ways and Means Committee; commercial airline; Government expense.

Morgan M. Moulder (D) -- Oct. 31-Nov. 15 (approx.), traveled to Hawaii, Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 10, traveled to Panama as Chairman of Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee for hearings; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

Thomas B. Curtis (R) -- Oct. 29-Nov. 1, traveled to Canada for Ways and Means Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

MONTANA

Senators -- Mike Mansfield (D) -- Sept. 1-4 (approx.) traveled to Mexico for Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Nov. 7-Dec. 13, traveled to Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria for Foreign Relations Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

James E. Murray (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Leroy H. Anderson (D) -- Sept. 21-Oct. 9, traveled to France, Denmark, West Germany, Italy as Major General in Army Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Lee Metcalf (D) -- No trips.

NEBRASKA

Senators -- Carl T. Curtis (R) -- No trips.

Roman L. Hruska (R) -- Nov. 8-25, traveled to France as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference, to West Germany at invitation of German Government to observe the Bundestag; military and commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

Representatives -- Glenn C. Cunningham (R) -- No trips.

Robert D. Harrison (R) -- No trips.

A. L. Miller (R) -- Dec. 14-31, traveled to Panama with Mrs. Miller on personal trip; military transportation; personal expense.

Phil Weaver (R) -- No trips.

NEVADA

Senators -- Alan Bible (D) -- No trips.

George W. Malone (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Walter S. Baring (D) -- No trips.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senators -- Styles Bridges (R) -- No trips.

Norris Cotton (R) -- Sept. 30-Oct. 5, traveled to Alaska for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Oct. 21-28, traveled to Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan for same Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Perkins Bass (R) -- No trips.

Chester E. Merrow (R) -- Feb. 13-19, traveled to Guatemala on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEW JERSEY

Senators -- Clifford P. Case (R) -- No trips.

H. Alexander Smith (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hugh J. Addonizio (D) -- Traveled to Puerto Rico in November for Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 15-30, traveled to Italy at invitation of Italian industrialists with group of House members of Italian descent; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) -- Sept. 15-30, traveled to Italy with group of House Members of Italian descent at invitation of Italian industrialists; personal expense.

Alfred D. Seiminski (D) -- No trips.

Frank Thompson (D) -- No trips.

James C. Auchincloss (R) -- No trips.

Gordon Canfield (R) -- Nov. 8-17, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Vincent J. Dellay (R) -- Sept. 15-30, traveled to Italy with group of House members of Italian descent at invitation of Italian industrialists; personal expense. Nov. 18-Dec. 17, traveled to Panama with Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

Florence P. Dwyer (R) -- No trips.

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Robert W. Kean (R) -- Dec. 13-18, traveled to Bermuda for vacation with Mrs. Kean; commercial air transportation; personal expense.

Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

William B. Widnall (R) -- Nov. 7-14 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands with Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee; other members on trip: Betts (R Ohio), Rains (D Ala.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Wolverton (R) -- April, traveled to Geneva for 10th World Health Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEW MEXICO

Senators -- Clinton P. Anderson (D) -- No trips.

Dennis Chavez (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- John J. Dempsey (D) -- Sept. 19, traveled to Vienna as delegate to International Atomic Energy Agency

Congressional Junkets - 8

meeting; member of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; commercial ship transportation; Government expense.

Joseph M. Montoya (D) -- No trips.

NEW YORK

Senators -- Irving M. Ives (R) -- Nov. 22-Dec. 6, Caribbean vacation cruise with Mrs. Ives; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Jacob K. Javits (R) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 3 (approx.), traveled to France, Italy, Denmark, Germany; attended NATO Parliamentary Conference as delegate; last two weeks vacationed with wife at own expense; commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

Representatives -- Victor L. Anfuso (D) -- Aug. 1-Sept. 1 (approx.), traveled to Israel, Greece, Italy for Agriculture Consumer Study Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Buckley (D) -- Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands with Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Emanuel Celler (D) -- Nov. 5-Dec. 3, traveled to England, France, Germany, Italy for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James J. Delaney (D) -- No trips.

Isidore Dollinger (D) -- No trips.

Leonard Farbstein (D) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 19, traveled to France, Turkey, Greece, Israel, England for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James C. Healey (D) -- Nov. 11-16, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Lester Holtzman (D) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 20, traveled to Europe, Near East for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edna F. Kelly (D) -- April 18-30, traveled to France, Austria, Germany, England for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Eugene J. Keogh (D) -- No trips.

Abraham J. Multer (D) -- April 19-22, traveled to Hawaiian Islands for Small Business Committee with Steed (D Okla.); commercial transportation; Government expense.

Leo W. O'Brien (D) -- No trips.

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D) -- March 2-9, traveled to Ghana at invitation of Ghana government; military transportation; Government expense. July 12-Sept. 17, traveled to France, England, West Germany, Italy on tour of military installations; commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

John J. Rooney (D) -- Oct. 1-10 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico for Appropriations Committee to study immigration problems; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D) -- Sept. 15-30, traveled to Italy with group of House members of Italian descent, at invitation of Italian industrialists; personal expense. Nov. 22-Dec. 8, traveled to Panama with Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

Ludwig Teller (D) -- No trips.

Herbert Zelenko (D) -- No trips.

Frank J. Becker (R) -- Nov. 11-16, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense. Oct. 4-10, traveled to Hawaiian Islands for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Albert H. Bosch (R) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 7, traveled to West Germany at expense of West German government to observe the Bundestag; extended trip one week at own expense; commercial transportation.

Sterling Cole (R) -- May 13-31, traveled to Japan to attend Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as member of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 27-Oct. 21, traveled to Vienna as delegate to International Atomic Energy Agency meeting at which he was elected director-general of the Agency; military transportation; Government expense.

Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Steven B. Derounian (R) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7, traveled to Antarctica and flew over North and South Poles as member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edwin B. Dooley (R) -- Nov. 4-25, traveled to Hawaiian Islands with Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Francis E. Dorn (R) -- No trips.

Paul A. Fino (R) -- Nov. 10-20 (approx.), traveled to Puerto Rico for Veterans Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R) -- No trips.

Bernard W. Kearney (R) -- No trips.

Kenneth B. Keating (R) -- April 8-13, traveled to Geneva for International Conference on European Migration for Judiciary Committee; accompanied by Rep. Walter (D Pa.) and staff members; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 12-19, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Clarence E. Kilburn (R) -- No trips.

Henry J. Latham (R) -- No trips.

William E. Miller (R) -- No trips.

Harold C. Ostertag (R) -- Oct. 8, traveled to Cuba for Appropriations Defense Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John R. Pillion (R) -- Nov. 13-28, traveled to West Germany at invitation of West German Government to observe the Bundestag; commercial transportation; German government paid expense.

Edmund P. Radwan (R) -- No trips.

John H. Ray (R) -- No trips.

Daniel A. Reed (R) -- No trips.

R. Walter Riehlman (R) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 16, traveled to England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland for Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Katharine St. George (R) -- Sept. 10-19, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

John Taber (R) -- No trips.

Dean P. Taylor (R) -- No trips.

Stuyvesant Wainwright (R) -- Took personal business trip out of U.S.

J. Ernest Wharton (R) -- No trips.

William R. Williams (R) -- No trips.

NORTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) -- No trips.

W. Kerr Scott (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hugh Q. Alexander (D) -- No trips.

Graham A. Barden (D) -- No trips.

Herbert C. Bonner (D) -- No trips.

Harold D. Cooley (D) -- October, traveled to Rome for Agriculture Committee to attend FAO conference; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 10-19, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Carl T. Durham (D) -- Sept. 19, traveled to Vienna for International Atomic Energy Agency meeting for Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; commercial ship; Government expense.

L. H. Fountain (D) -- No trips.

A. Paul Kitchin (D) -- No trips.

Alton Lennon (D) -- No trips.

Ralph J. Scott (D) -- Nov. 25-26, traveled to Panama for Post Office and Civil Service Manpower Subcommittee; military transportation; Government expense.

George A. Shuford (D) -- No trips.

Basil L. Whitener (D) -- No trips.

Charles Raper Jonas (R) -- No trips.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senators -- William Langer (R) -- No trips.

Milton R. Young (R) -- Oct. 20-Dec. 3, traveled to Portugal, Italy, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan for Appropriations Committee; accompanied by administrative assistant; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Usher L. Burdick (R) -- No trips.

Otto Krueger (R) -- No trips.

OHIO

Senators -- Frank J. Lausche (D) -- No trips.
John W. Bricker (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Thomas L. Ashley (D) -- Sept. 15-Nov. 15, traveled to Middle East, Central and West Europe for Banking and Currency Committee to investigate Import-Export Bank; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Michael A. Feighan (D) -- No trips.

Wayne L. Hays (D) -- March 24-27, traveled to Brussels for NATO Parliamentary Committee meetings as President of NATO Parliamentary Conference. May 9-19, traveled to Brussels for NATO Parliamentary Committee meetings. Aug. 8-Sept. 30, traveled to Ireland, Scotland, the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, France for Foreign Affairs Committee. Aug. 26-28, traveled to London to attend NATO Standing Committee meeting. Nov. 8-16, traveled to Paris to attend NATO Parliamentary Conference. Nov. 16-Dec. 16, traveled to 15 countries in Europe, Near East, Africa for Foreign Affairs Committee; military and commercial transportation; all trips at Government expense.

Michael J. Kirwan (D) -- No trips.

James G. Polk (D) -- No trips.

Charles A. Vanik (D) -- Nov. 7-11, traveled to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands for Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William H. Ayres (R) -- Oct. 2-7, traveled to Rome at invitation of Trans World Airlines for inaugural flight; TWA paid expenses.

A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Jackson E. Betts (R) -- Nov. 6-15, traveled to Puerto Rico for Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Frances P. Bolton (R) -- March 2-7, traveled to Ghana as member of U.S. delegation to Ghana independence ceremonies; military transportation; Government expense. After Ghana, traveled further at own expense. September, October, traveled to Europe and Middle East; Europe in September, was personal business paid for out of personal finances, Middle East in October on Foreign Affairs Committee business; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Frank T. Bow (R) -- No trips.

Clarence J. Brown (R) -- No trips.

Cliff Clevenger (R) -- No trips.

David Dennison (R) -- Nov. 15-Dec. 6, traveled to Panama for Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee; Panama Line; Government expense.

John E. Henderson (R) -- No trips.

William E. Hess (R) -- Sept. 30-Oct. 18, traveled to Paris, Rome, West Germany at invitation of TWA for inauguration of new polar flight service; no Government expense.

Thomas A. Jenkins (R) -- No trips.

William M. McCulloch (R) -- No trips.

J. Harry McGregor (R) -- No trips.

William E. Minshall (R) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 16, traveled to England, France, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland with Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Paul F. Schenck (R) -- No trips.

Gordon H. Scherer (R) -- No trips.

John M. Vorys (R) -- No trips.

OKLAHOMA

Senators -- Robert S. Kerr (D) -- No trips.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D) -- Sept. 6-Oct. 15, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union, to Vienna to sit in on International Atomic Energy Agency; also spent a few days with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea and vacationed for a short time before coming home, at personal expense; both military and commercial transportation used throughout trip; Government expense, except for vacation.

Representatives -- Carl Albert (D) -- No trips.

Ed Edmondson (D) -- No trips.

John Jarman (D) -- Sept. 1-30 (approx.), traveled to France, East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia; vacation with Mrs. Jarman; commercial transportation; personal expenses.

Toby Morris (D) -- No trips.

Tom Steed (D) -- April 19-22, traveled to Hawaiian Islands with Multer (D N.Y.) for Small Business Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Page Belcher (R) -- No trips.

OREGON

Senators -- Wayne Morse (D) -- Dec. 4-29, traveled to New Delhi, India, with Sens. Morton (R Ky.) and Carlson (R Kan.) to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. meeting; flew commercial airline; following meeting, stopped in Hong Kong, Thailand, Japan, Philippines on Foreign Relations Committee business; accompanied by Mrs. Morse and staff member; personal and Government expense.

Richard L. Neuberger (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Edith Green (D) -- No trips.

Charles O. Porter (D) -- June 6-9, traveled to Puerto Rico; June 13-17, to Costa Rica; June 26-30, to Panama, Colombia; Dec. 18-23, to Honduras; investigating the disappearance of Gerald Murphy, a constituent of Porter's; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Al Ullman (D) -- No trips.

Walter Norblad (R) -- September, traveled to Europe for Armed Services Committee; Government expense.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators -- Joseph S. Clark (D) -- Nov. 5-Dec. 3, traveled to Italy with Mrs. Clark on vacation; personal expense.

Edward Martin (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- William A. Barrett (D) -- No trips.

James A. Byrne (D) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

Earl Chudoff (D) -- Traveled to Europe for Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee; Government expense.

Frank M. Clark (D) -- Nov. 13-28, traveled to Bonn with delegation at invitation of West German Government to observe Bundestag; German expense.

Herman P. Eberharter (D) -- No trips.

Daniel J. Flood (D) -- Aug. 23-Oct. 17 traveled to France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, Portugal for Appropriations Committee to inspect military installations and to investigate new methods in the coal industry; military and commercial transportation; traveled to Panama for Appropriations Committee; sailed on Panama Line; Government expense.

Kathryn E. Granahan (D) -- Nov. 13-28, traveled to Bonn to observe Bundestag at invitation of West German Government which provided transportation and paid expenses.

William J. Green Jr. (D) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

Elmer J. Holland (D) -- No trips.

Thomas E. Morgan (D) -- No trips.

George M. Rhodes (D) -- No trips.

Francis E. Walter (D) -- April 8-13, traveled to Geneva to attend the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration for the Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee. July 29-Aug. 7, traveled to Yugoslavia for same Subcommittee; commercial transportation for both trips; Government expense.

Alvin R. Bush (R) -- No trips.

Joseph L. Carrigg (R) -- No trips.

Robert J. Corbett (R) -- Nov. 8-16, traveled to Paris for NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Willard S. Curtin (R) -- Sept. 24-Oct. 3, traveled to Alaska for Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee hearings; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Paul B. Dague (R) -- No trips.

Ivor D. Fenton (R) -- No trips.

James G. Fulton (R) -- April 18-30, traveled to France, Austria, West Germany, England for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Leon H. Gavin (R) -- Sept. 1-Oct. 3 (approx.), traveled to France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain for Armed Services

Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Benjamin F. James (R) -- No trips.

Carroll D. Kearns (R) -- June 28-July 16, traveled to Hawaii, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong as guest conductor of Air Force Band; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Walter M. Mumma (R) -- No trips.

John P. Saylor (R) -- Nov. 12-Dec. 3, traveled to Antarctica on active duty with the Naval Reserve and as member of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; was first Member of Congress to visit the South Pole; military transportation; Government expense.

Hugh Scott (R) -- Sept. 1-14 (approx.), traveled to Scotland and cruised on the Atlantic on active duty with the Naval Reserve.

Richard M. Simpson (R) -- No trips.

S. Walter Stauffer (R) -- May, traveled to Cuba for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James E. Van Zandt (R) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee group at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

RHODE ISLAND

Senators -- Theodore Francis Green (D) -- Oct. 8-Dec. 10, traveled to all NATO countries as Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee; trip included attendance at NATO Parliamentary Conference in Paris, Nov. 11-16; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John O. Pastore (D) -- Sept. 23, traveled to Vienna, for International Atomic Energy Agency meeting as member of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- John E. Fogarty (D) -- April, traveled to Geneva for 10th World Health Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Aime J. Forand (D) -- No trips.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Olin D. Johnston (D) -- No trips.

Strom Thurmond (D) -- Sept. 6, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; this followed by active duty as brigadier general with the Army Reserve in West Germany; returned to the U.S. Oct. 11; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Robert T. Ashmore (D) -- No trips.

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D) -- No trips.

Robert W. Hemphill (D) -- Nov. 25-26, traveled to Panama for Post Office and Civil Service Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

John L. McMillan (D) -- Sept. 6, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

John J. Riley (D) -- No trips.

L. Mendel Rivers (D) -- April 18-28, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy with Armed Services Committee group at invitation of Army Secretary Brucker; military transportation; Government expense.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators -- Francis Case (R) -- No trips.

Karl E. Mundt (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- George S. McGovern (D) -- April 13-May 1, traveled to Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt to view conditions for the American Christian Palestine Committee; no Government expense.

E. Y. Berry (R) -- No trips.

TENNESSEE

Senators -- Albert Gore (D) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 17, traveled to Vienna, for International Atomic Energy Agency meeting as member of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; following meeting, traveled to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium with Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Estes Kefauver (D) -- Sept. 6-Oct. 1, traveled to London for Interparliamentary Union; following this, traveled to West Europe for Armed Services Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense. Nov. 8-13, traveled to Paris as delegate to the NATO Parliamentary Conference; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Ross Bass (D) -- No trips.

Clifford Davis (D) -- No trips.

Joe L. Evins (D) -- No trips.

James B. Frazier Jr. (D) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 29, traveled to Geneva to attend the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration for Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J. Carlton Loser (D) -- September, traveled to Madrid, as member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to attend International Air Transport meetings; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Tom Murray (D) -- No trips.

Howard H. Baker (R) -- No trips.

B. Carroll Reece (R) -- No trips.

TEXAS

Senators -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Ralph W. Yarborough -- No trips.

Representatives -- Lindley Beckworth (D) -- No trips.

Jack Brooks (D) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 4, traveled to Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Italy, Spain for Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee to study foreign aid, ICA; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Omar Burleson (D) -- No trips.

Martin Dies (D) -- No trips.

John Dowdy (D) -- No trips.

O. C. Fisher (D) -- No trips.

Frank Ikard (D) -- No trips.

Paul J. Kilday (D) -- Sept. 19-Nov. 9, traveled to England, France, Spain for Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Joe M. Kilgore (D) -- Traveled to Mexico for one day on personal trip; paid own expenses.

George H. Mahon (D) -- No trips.

Wright Patman (D) -- No trips.

W. R. Poage (D) -- Sept. 10-19, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense. Oct. 20-Nov. 12, traveled to Rome with Agriculture Committee group for Conference of Agricultural Attachés and FAO meeting; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Sam Rayburn (D) -- No trips.

Walter Rogers (D) -- September, traveled to Madrid for International Air Transport meeting for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J. T. Rutherford (D) -- Oct. 2-17, traveled to Morocco while serving on active duty with Marine Corps Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Olin E. Teague (D) -- No trips.

Albert Thomas (D) -- No trips.

Clark W. Thompson (D) -- Sept. 27, traveled to France, West Germany, Italy, Spain on vacation with wife; personal expense.

Homer Thornberry (D) -- No trips.

James C. Wright Jr. (D) -- No trips.

John Young (D) -- Nov. 25-26, traveled to Panama, Canal Zone, for Post Office and Civil Service Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Bruce Alger (R) -- No trips.

UTAH

Senators -- Wallace F. Bennett (R) -- Nov. 18-Dec. 3, traveled to Bonn at invitation of West German Government to observe Bundestag; Germany provided transportation and paid all expenses.

Arthur V. Watkins (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- William A. Dawson (R) -- No trips.

Henry Aldous Dixon (R) -- No trips.

VERMONT

Senators -- George D. Aiken (R) -- Dec. 4-18, traveled to Cuba, Dominican Republic, Trinidad, British Guiana, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti for Foreign Relations Committee to study agricultural problems; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Ralph E. Flanders (R) -- Sept. 1-30, traveled to London as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military and commercial transportation; Government expense. Following this, traveled to Switzerland, France, on personal trip; personal expenses.

Representative -- Winston L. Prouty (R) -- No trips.

VIRGINIA

Senators -- Harry Flood Byrd (D) -- Dec. 14-24, traveled to Mexico on vacation; personal expense.

Willis Robertson (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Watkins M. Abbitt (D) -- No trips.

J. Vaughan Gary (D) -- No trips.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 4, traveled to Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippines, Hong Kong, Formosa, Pakistan, Iran, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Greece, Italy, Spain for Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Burr P. Harrison (D) -- No trips.

W. Pat Jennings (D) -- No trips.

Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Howard W. Smith (D) -- No trips.

William M. Tuck (D) -- No trips.

Joel T. Broyhill (R) -- Sept. 13-Oct. 3, traveled on Mediterranean vacation cruise with Mrs. Broyhill; personal expense.

Richard H. Poff (R) -- No trips.

WASHINGTON

Senators -- Henry M. Jackson (D) -- Nov. 8-16, traveled to Paris as delegate to NATO Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Warren G. Magnuson (D) -- Sept. 20-Nov. 7 (approx.); traveled to Italy, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Don Magnuson (D) -- No trips.

Hal Holmes (R) -- No trips.

Walt Horan (R) -- Nov. 23-Dec. 2 (approx.), traveled to Hawaii on vacation with Mrs. Horan; personal expense.

Russell V. Mack (R) -- Nov. 5-24, traveled to Hawaiian Islands for Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Thomas M. Pelly (R) -- No trips.

Thor C. Tollefson (R) -- No trips.

Jack Westland (R) -- No trips.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senators -- Matthew M. Neely (D) -- No trips.

Chapman Revercomb (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Cleveland M. Bailey (D) -- June 8-July 3, traveled to Geneva, as Congressional adviser to International Labor Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Robert C. Byrd (D) -- No trips.

Elizabeth Kee (D) -- No trips.

Harley O. Staggers (D) -- No trips.

Arch A. Moore Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Will E. Neal (R) -- Traveled to Puerto Rico for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Science Subcommittee; dates unavailable; commercial transportation; Government expense.

WISCONSIN

Senators -- William Proxmire (D) -- Nov. 14-24, traveled to West Germany at invitation of West German Government to observe Bundestag; following this, traveled to Poland, Norway, Denmark on personal trip; paid own expense, waived offer of German government to pay.

Alexander Wiley (R) -- Aug. 30-Sept. 20, traveled to France, Spain, England for Foreign Relations Committee; trip included Interparliamentary Union in London; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Lester R. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Henry S. Reuss (D) -- Nov. 8-Dec. 3, traveled to Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Italy, Spain for Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clement J. Zablocki (D) -- No trips.

John W. Byrnes (R) -- No trips.

Melvin R. Laird (R) -- No trips.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R) -- No trips.

Lawrence H. Smith (R) -- Nov. 14-Dec. 7, traveled to Panama, Haiti for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Donald E. Tewes (R) -- No trips.

William K. Van Pelt (R) -- Sept. 24-Oct. 3, traveled to Alaska for Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Gardner R. Withrow (R) -- No trips.

WYOMING

Senators -- Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) -- No trips.

Frank A. Barrett (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Keith Thomson (R) -- No trips.

(Continued from page 86)

Other Junket Funds

● **APPROPRIATED FUNDS** -- Some overseas travel is financed by appropriated funds allocated to committees for routine and special investigations. Congressmen file overseas travel expense vouchers with their committee chairmen. The chairmen pass the vouchers on to the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which transmit them to the disbursing office for payment from contingent funds.

● **STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS** -- Diplomatic missions abroad are allocated funds for entertainment. Some of these funds are used to care for the needs of visiting Congressmen, but no information is available on how much. Ambassadors and other State Department officials overseas also spend some of their own money to entertain visitors.

● **MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS** -- Departmental -- Departments and agencies are required by law (31 USC 22a) to pay expenses of committee members investigating their appropriation estimates and use of funds. Money is appropriated specifically to cover such expenses, which may include entertainment, housing and

transportation. Departments and agencies probably care for the needs of visiting Congressmen whether or not they are specifically studying appropriations. Details of expenditures are not published.

Military Transportation -- Congressmen often travel without charge on ships of the Military Sea Transportation Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service. When their mission is investigation of Defense Department activities, costs of transportation are charged against Defense Department appropriations. When Congressmen investigate other departments, it is not clear if military transportation costs are charged to the investigated department -- as is the case when they travel by commercial transportation -- or if the bill is paid by the Defense Department.

International Conferences -- Congressmen are appointed to U.S. delegations to attend international conferences. Authorizations generally provide for paying their expenses from State Department appropriations.

Foreign Governments -- Delegations of Congressmen sometimes are invited to attend proceedings of foreign parliaments at the expense of the inviting government.

Personal -- Some Congressmen pay all or most of their travel expenses from their own pockets. A Congressman's obligation to pay expenses of family members traveling with him is not clear.

NEELY, SMITH DIE

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), 83, Jan. 18 died of cancer at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Medical Center. Neely was chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, and a member of the Judiciary and Labor and Public Welfare Committees. Neely's death reduced the Senate's Democratic ranks to 49, as against 46 Republicans, and stands to cost his party one seat, since West Virginia's Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood will appoint a successor, pending November elections. Neely's term expires in 1961.

Neely had 34 years of total Congressional service, broken into five separate tours of duty. He was a Representative from 1913-21, a Senator from 1923-29 and 1931-41. He resigned in 1941 to become Governor, served again in the House in 1945-47, and returned to the Senate in 1949.

Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), 65, Jan. 22 died of a heart attack at the Capitol. Smith, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, had served in Congress since 1941. His death left the House lineup at 233 Democrats, 197 Republicans and five vacancies.

DULLES SPEECH

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Jan. 16 expressed his readiness to negotiate with Russia in an address before the National Press Club. He said the President's Jan. 12 reply to Russian Premier Nikolai Bulganin's request for a summit meeting "should dissipate once and for all any impression that the United States does not want to negotiate, or is afraid to negotiate with Soviet rulers." Dulles said, however, that if such a meeting were unsuccessful it would be a "disaster" that could "intensify the cold war and make more likely that it would turn into a hot war." (Weekly Report, p. 69)

Dulles also said: Bulganin should "jump at the chance" to accept the President's proposal of an international commission to insure outer space's peaceful uses; he could not conceive of any meeting which "entirely washed out" the 1955 summit agreement for German reunification, and he did not think "there is any occasion at the present time to meet Communist China at the summit," but the U.S. would negotiate with that government or even recognize its regime "any time it will serve the interests of the United States."

JOINT SPACE CONTROL

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Jan. 14 said the Administration should invite all United Nations members to participate in a joint drive for outer space control as an "outpost of peace." Johnson, addressing Columbia Broadcasting System representatives, said he hoped Congress during the 1958 session would establish a "proper agency" to direct such a program. Four Senators, all former UN delegates, Jan. 15 endorsed Johnson's proposal. They were: Democrats Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and John J. Sparkman (Ala.), and Republicans H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.).

STOCK MARGINS, DISCOUNT RATE

The Federal Reserve Board, acting to stimulate the economy, Jan. 15 lowered stock margin requirements and Jan. 21 approved a reduced discount rate for the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Margin requirements for stock purchases were cut from 70 percent to 50 percent, a change meaning that a stock buyer must put up only 50 percent of the purchase price of the stock. The 70 percent requirement had been in effect since April, 1955.

The other 11 reserve banks were expected to follow the Philadelphia bank's lead in lowering the discount rate from 3 percent to 2-3/4 percent. Until Nov. 15, 1957, the discount rate stood at 3½ percent, a point reached in August, 1957.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court Jan. 20, in a 5-4 decision, ruled that private parties no longer may bring treble damage suits under a Robinson-Patman Act provision prohibiting unreasonably low prices charged to destroy competition. The Court held that the provision, in the Act's Section 3, was not an antitrust law, and that private suits could be instituted only under a Clayton Act provision banning discriminatory prices against different customers. The ruling leaves the Robinson-Patman Act provision for use only for criminal prosecution.

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissenting opinion for himself, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William J. Brennan Jr., said the Robinson-Patman Act "has in effect been repealed by the decision."

In another ruling, the Court unanimously nullified a 1954 Kansas minimum wellhead price regulation for natural gas sold in interstate commerce. In a brief order, the Court held that the prohibition on state price-fixing applied whether the state tried to act before or after sale.

CONTEMPT RULING UPHELD

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Jan. 16, in a 5-4 decision, reaffirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, ex-Vassar College instructor, and upheld the validity of the resolution creating the House Un-American Activities Committee. The Supreme Court, in June, 1957, reversed Barenblatt's conviction and remanded the case to the appellate court for reconsideration in the light of the Watkins case. The Supreme Court's Watkins decision reversed a contempt of Congress conviction and dealt at length with Congress' investigative powers. (1957 Almanac, p. 662)

The Appeals Court majority, answering defense attorney charges that the Watkins reversal struck down the Committee's resolution authorizing it to compel testimony, said if the high court had so intended, "it would have said so in so many words." It also held that Barenblatt had been specifically informed of the nature of the proceedings.

EISENHOWER SENDS FARM PROGRAM TO CONGRESS

Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 16 farm message (for testimony of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson before Senate Agriculture Committee, see p. 120):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The people of the United States are living in a world of rapid change. Developments both abroad and at home require re-emphasis in some of our efforts, redirection in others. This is true of defense, of education, of industry, and of labor. It is also true of agriculture.

The rapid changes taking place in agriculture are largely the result of a major breakthrough in agricultural science and technology. In recent years agriculture has been experiencing a veritable revolution in productivity.

A century ago, an American farm worker fed himself and three others. Today he feeds himself and 20 others. A century ago, our population was 82 percent rural. Today it is only one-third rural and only 12 percent of our population actually live on farms. Farm production per man-hour has doubled since 1940. There has been more change in agriculture within the lifetime of men now living than in the previous two thousand years.

Changes of such magnitude place great stress on our farm people and on the social, political and economic institutions which serve them. Far-reaching adjustments are being made which involve the lives and hopes of 20 million men, women and children on the farms of America.

REVOLUTION CONTINUES

The scientific revolution in agriculture is irreversible and is continuing. It cannot be avoided and it need not be feared. In recognition of this basic fact, we must find ways of utilizing more completely the abundance that our farm people are now able to produce; we must find ways of further expanding markets for this increased production, not only among our own citizens but among people all over the world who need the food and clothing we produce in such abundance. At the same time we must help our farm people to cope with the sometimes harsh consequences of their own unparalleled ability to produce, while preserving and strengthening free enterprise and the family farm.

Those who have fared best during the years of this agricultural revolution are the farmers on the 2,100,000 commercial farms that produce 90 percent of the food and fiber that goes to market. Affected quite differently are the farmers on the 2,700,000 other farms that produce relatively little for sale. To them, the farm is primarily a place to live, with an opportunity to grow products for home use, for about three-fourths of their income is derived from off-farm sources.

Commercial family farms have their problems. So do small scale farmers, subsistence farmers and part-time farmers. The problems, however, are not always the same. There is evidence that those farmers who produce the bulk of our farm products are meeting the problem of adjusting their operations to the changes now in progress. Moreover, there are other indications of strength in our farm economy.

Prices received by farmers on the average are running 3 percent above those of a year ago.

During the last two years, farm net income has stabilized following several years of decline.

Farm real estate prices are at an all-time high, reflecting a basic optimism in the future earning power and security which farming and farm land ownership offer.

Three-fourths of our farms are owned by those who operate them, the highest percentage on record.

Total debt of our farm people equals only 11 percent of total assets as compared with 19 percent before World War II.

Exports of farm products, assisted by special Government programs, reached an all-time high of \$4.7 billion during the year ending last June 30.

Surplus holdings of farm products in the hands of Government appear to have passed their peak. Government investment in price supported commodities now stands at about \$7 billion, \$1 billion below a year ago.

Substantial progress has been made in programs of education, research, conservation and other activities of proven merit. Work in all those areas has been substantially expanded.

With Government help, farm people, in the best American tradition, have gained bargaining power through their own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives.

Yet key problems remain unresolved. Rising production costs continue to limit net farm income. Prices of articles farmers buy more than doubled from 1939 to 1952. Since then they have risen 3 percent. Prices received by farmers have not kept pace with their increased production costs. These are hard facts every farmer faces.

Moreover, acreage controls have failed to bring agricultural production into line, despite the severe restrictions they impose on the individual farmer's freedom to produce and to market his products. And unrealistic price support laws, some of which date back to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, result, as farmers now realize, in loss of markets.

Furthermore, there are large numbers of rural people who have not benefited from price supports. Nor have they benefited as they should from the great changes underway in agriculture. In fact, some have been put at a competitive disadvantage by the onrush of farm technology and other economic changes.

This is true not only in particular rural areas of low income, but for some people in almost every farm community. There are millions of rural people who, for reasons of small farms, poor soils, limited resources, age, inadequate credit, lack of education, poor health or insufficient managerial ability, have been unable to make the adjustments called for by modern technology.

DOLLARS SPENT NO HELP

Few of the dollars spent on agricultural programs have been of appreciable help to this group. Price supports have scant meaning to a farmer with little to sell. Reductions in acreage to support higher prices are contrary to the needs of a farmer whose production is already too small to give him a proper livelihood.

In my special agricultural message four years ago, I indicated that the Secretary of Agriculture would give attention to the problems peculiar to farm families with low incomes. As a result, the Rural Development Program was initiated. It is widening opportunities for those rural people on the lower rungs of the economic ladder.

For under-employed farmers who desire to continue in agriculture, the Rural Development Program, in cooperation with States and localities, offers research, education, supervised credit, and cost-sharing by the Federal Government in improving land, timber and water resources. Farm and home improvements are a major part of the program.

For those who wish to supplement or replace limited farm incomes with greater income from non-farm sources, there are being established vocational training programs in trades and skills. Additional industries are being established in farming areas where more employment and higher incomes are needed. Farm families which are interested are also being informed of job opportunities in other segments of the economy.

Though only about three years old, the Rural Development Program has already achieved much, and with the increased emphasis planned for the coming year, progress promises to be more rapid in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Basic agricultural legislation now on the books was originally devised as an emergency effort to cope with a depression, then changed to help fight a war, and subsequently revised again in an

effort to meet the needs of peace. It has not been adequately modified to deal with the effects of the technological revolution in agriculture. This must now be done.

It is essential that the following major steps be taken this year to improve the status of rural people in greatest need, to aid agricultural adjustment, provide more freedom, expand markets, and, thereby, to help raise farm family income.

• First: The Conservation Reserve Program of the Soil Bank should be strengthened, and the Acreage Reserve Program terminated after the 1958 crop. The Conservation Reserve has shown promise in retiring marginal acres from crop production, in aiding the cause of conservation, and in taking whole farms out of production. The program is wholly voluntary and must remain so.

Because of its late enactment, the Acreage Reserve Program was hampered during 1956 in achieving production adjustment. And although the 1957 program succeeded in reducing wheat production by about 175 million bushels, cotton by 2 million bales, and corn by 220 million bushels below what it would otherwise have been, the number of farmers participating in 1958 is likely to be low, in part because of limitations that Congress imposed on the extent of participation by any one farm. So in the future the production adjustment accomplished by the Acreage Reserve is likely to be small.

We should now shift the emphasis of the Soil Bank away from the short-term Acreage Reserve, aimed at reducing surpluses of particular crops to the long-term Conservation Reserve, aimed at overall production adjustment. This change will aid all farmers, especially the low-income farmer, who will, if he desires, be better able to retire his entire farm from production.

Expansion of the Conservation Reserve will be an effective instrument of adjustment only if it is accompanied by needed changes in price supports. It must not become merely a means of offsetting the production stimulus supplied by price supports held continually at incentive levels. The Budget Message recommends a Conservation Reserve Program of \$450 million for the 1959 calendar year.

INCREASED ALLOTMENTS

• Second: Authority to increase acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco should be provided. Under present legislation, acreage allotments and price supports for certain of the basic crops are determined by legal formulas. Under these formulas, allotments have already been cut sharply. Allotments for certain crops are likely to be reduced even further, despite growing evidence that acreage restrictions have not brought about needed adjustments.

Authority should be provided for the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with criteria which the Secretary will propose to the Congress, to increase allotments up to 50 percent above the levels determined by existing formulas.

The law already specifies that the Secretary may provide price support at levels above those determined by formula, and this authority has been used. The law should also provide authority to increase acreage allotments when the statistical formula yields results clearly contrary to the general interest. But any acreage increases must be related to price adjustments which will permit the growth of markets necessary to absorb the increased production.

Such liberalization of acreage allotments as is possible would permit greater efficiency and higher incomes for small farmers who now are sharply restricted in the size of their operations.

• Third: Acreage allotments for corn should be eliminated. The corn program has not worked. Huge surpluses have accumulated. As surpluses rise, present legislation provides that allotments must shrink. As allotments shrink, participation in the corn program dwindles. A year ago, 62 percent of the corn farmers who voted in the referendum favored the elimination of corn acreage allotments. In 1957, only about 14 percent of the corn production in the commercial corn area was eligible for the full price support. Thus, as allotments shrink, participation spirals downward, and price-depressing surpluses spiral upward.

• Fourth: The escalator clauses in the basic law should be abolished. Provisions now in the law require that price supports be raised as soon as the surplus is reduced. This means that as one surplus is moved, incentives are automatically provided to build another. Until this basic law is changed, farm people can expect to be kept continually under the shadow of price-depressing surpluses.

The Soil Bank and surplus disposal programs have already cut deeply enough into our surplus to throw these escalator clauses into action to build more surpluses. Elimination of these escalator clauses is necessary if surplus disposal programs and the Soil Bank are to achieve their purpose.

• Fifth: The overall range within which price supports may be provided should be substantially widened. Presently, price supports must be provided by rigid formula for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, peanuts, tobacco and dairy products between 75 and 90 percent of parity. This range is too narrow to permit the growth of markets needed to absorb the production which, despite acreage controls, our farms appear certain to produce. Price supports for the above-named commodities should be determined administratively between 60 percent and 90 percent of parity, using the eight guidelines now provided by law for practically all other commodities. This needed change in price-support policy would open the door to market expansion, increased acreage allotments and greater freedom to produce.

For commodities like the feed grains, with respect to which the Secretary of Agriculture has had wide discretion in the past, price support has been offered at levels as high as could be justified under the criteria specified by law. This will be the Secretary's practice under the recommended legislation.

• Sixth: Price supports for cotton should be based on the average quality of the crop. For cotton the law specifies that supports must be based on a grade that is far below the average quality. The law should be corrected to put cotton price supports on the same basis as for all other crops.

CCC ADVISERS INCREASED

• Seventh: The membership of the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board should be enlarged and the Board's responsibilities increased. The recommended changes in determining acreage allotments and price support levels will make additional administrative discretion a necessity. To assist the Secretary of Agriculture in exercising this discretion, the bi-partisan Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board should be increased in number from five to seven. Members should be appointed by the President as at present, but with confirmation by the Senate. The Board should advise the Secretary regarding the establishing of price supports, determining of acreage allotments and related subjects.

• Eighth: The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act should be extended. This law is one of the major authorities for moving surplus commodities. The law should be extended for one year with an additional \$1.5 billion authorized for sales for foreign currencies. But it must not, however, be allowed to become a device to postpone needed production and price adjustments. The extension should be limited to one year to give Congress the opportunity for annual review.

• Ninth: Research efforts aimed at increasing industrial uses of farm products should be expanded. Our farms and forests are a major source of our raw materials. To a greater degree than at present, these raw materials can be used in industry, thereby broadening markets for our abundant farm products. New uses and new markets can be developed for our surplus crops. To bring this about, increased utilization research is needed and is proposed in the Budget Message. This will be moving in the direction recommended by the President's Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

In addition to the nine steps outlined here, the Congress should, as recommended in the Budget Message, (a) extend the National Wool Act, (b) continue the special school milk program, (c) broaden the sources of funds for the Rural Electrification Administration, (d) require State participation in programs to relieve the effects of drought or other natural disaster, and (e) improve conservation accomplishment by restricting cost-sharing to those practices which achieve longer lasting conservation benefits.

* * *

These several recommendations constitute a Farm, Food and Fiber program which will assist our farmers to adjust to today's rapidly changing economy. It is a progress program that can make a substantial contribution to the well-being of America's farm families.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 16, 1958.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT SAYS BUSINESS DECLINE NEED NOT LAST

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 20 letter transmitting the Economic Report to Congress:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 1958.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by Section 3 (a) of the Employment Act of 1946. In preparing this Report, I have received the assistance and advice of the Council of Economic Advisers. I have also had the advice of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies of the Government.

I set forth below, in condensed form, what I consider to be the major conclusions and recommendations of the Report.

THE ECONOMY IN 1957

The past year was a prosperous one, despite a decline in the closing months. Over 65 million people were employed, 300,000 more than in 1956. The Nation's output of goods and services totaled \$434 billion, and personal income was \$343 billion. Both were 5 percent larger than in the preceding year. A considerable part of these increases, however, reflected higher prices.

In the final quarter of the year, gross national product was about 1½ percent below the peak reached in the third quarter. Personal income after taxes declined one-half of 1 percent, and personal consumption expenditures somewhat less. In December, however, unemployment amounted to 5.2 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 4.3 percent in September.

This change in economic conditions called for adjustments in economic policies. During much of the year, the task of restraining inflationary pressures was paramount, and policies were directed to this end. In the closing months of the year, and currently, the task has been to facilitate readjustments in the economy essential to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, but to do so without reviving inflationary pressures.

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

As we look ahead in 1958, there are grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption. The policies of Government will be directed toward helping to assure this result.

The demand for goods and services for final use has been well maintained. A considerable adjustment in inventories has already taken place, and present holdings are generally not heavy. Personal income has fallen very little, and purchases by consumers are continuing at a high level. The confidence of business concerns in the economic future is evidenced by their long-range plans for the expansion and improvement of production facilities and the high rate at which they are carrying out these plans. The increasing amount of resources committed to research and development is further evidence of this confidence and assures the continued working of forces that make for expansion.

Financial conditions are increasingly favorable to resumption of economic growth. Credit is more readily available and its cost is lower. These conditions, together with the recent reduction in the cash investment required of prospective home buyers under Federal mortgage insurance programs, tend to promote increased home building. More ample and lower-cost credit also favors a continuation of the large and growing volume of capital expenditures by state and local governments, and should help moderate the decline in investment outlays by business concerns.

At the turn of the year, the economy was beginning to feel the effects of an acceleration of the placement of defense contract awards, prompted by the need to move forward quickly with programs essential to the strengthening of the Nation's defenses.

THE LONGER PERSPECTIVE

At a time like the present, when the economy is adjusting to the large additions to productive capacity made in the past few years, it is well to view our economic prospects in a longer perspective and to consider some of the sources of our strength.

There are good reasons for confidence that a vigorous expansion of our economy can be sustained over the years. Our domestic

market for goods and services has about doubled every quarter of a century, and we should do at least as well in the next 25 years. The needs and wants of our growing population will continue to enlarge markets for output. To keep pace with expanding requirements, state and local outlays must continue rising at some such rate as the recent \$3 billion a year. Research and technological developments are opening up vast new fields for profitable investment. World-wide economic development can enlarge foreign markets for our products. The annual personal savings of Americans, which are close to \$20 billion, and the strength of our financial institutions, will help attain the economic capacity necessary to meet these growing requirements.

The latest challenge of international communism will require a further increase in the economic claims of national security, which are already heavy. If we follow suitable private and public policies, this challenge can be met without distorting our economy, or destroying the freedoms that we cherish. Whatever our national security requires, our economy can provide and we can afford to pay.

THE CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC POLICIES

A realistic appraisal of our economic prospects, though it warrants confidence, also requires that we acknowledge an unfavorable feature of recent economic developments. In 1957, our gross national product rose 5 percent, but four-fifths of this increase was accounted for by rising prices.

There are critical questions here for business and labor, as well as for Government. Business managements must recognize that price increases that are unwarranted by costs, or that attempt to recapture investment outlays too quickly, not only lower the buying power of the dollar, but also may be self-defeating by causing a restriction of markets, lower output and a narrowing of the return on capital investment. The leadership of labor must recognize that wage increases that go beyond over-all productivity gains are inconsistent with stable prices, and that the resumption of economic growth can be slowed by wage increases that involve either higher prices or a further narrowing of the margin between prices and costs. Government, for its part, must use its powers to help keep our economy stable and to encourage sound economic growth with reasonably stable prices.

The resumption and maintenance of economic growth promise greater economic capability for meeting the Nation's needs. If this opportunity is to be fully realized, however, growth must take the form of increases in real output, accompanied by a stable price level. This can be achieved if weight is given to long-run as well as short-run considerations in policies and practices that affect our economic welfare. It can be guaranteed by a public opinion that is alert to the consequences of wrong policies and insists on policies which will yield economic growth without inflation.

MEASURES TO HELP ATTAIN ECONOMIC GOALS

A legislative program is presented in this Report to help solve urgent problems that confront the Nation today, foster a resumption of growth and build stronger foundations for economic advances in the years ahead. Fiscal policies are recommended to meet, within the framework of a budget in which expected revenues are adequate to cover projected expenditures, the Nation's needs for strengthened defenses, for the improvement of our position in science and education and for other essential activities. Legislation is proposed to increase the effectiveness of the Federal Government's credit programs and its programs for the insurance and guaranty of private credits; to widen and strengthen our economic ties with other nations; to foster adjustments intended to bring agricultural production into line with commercial demands and reduce the fiscal burden of price-support programs; to give individuals greater protection against economic hardships, promote integrity in labor-management relationships, and improve industrial relations; to enhance the competitive character of our private enterprise system; and to strengthen the economic position of small businesses.

Favorable consideration of this program will materially enlarge the Nation's capacity to meet present challenges and to achieve sustainable economic growth and improvement in the years ahead.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

EISENHOWER'S CHICAGO GOP SPEECH

Following is the prepared text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 20 speech from Chicago, Ill., at a \$100-a-plate Republican dinner:

Mr. Vice President, Fellow-Republicans, My Friends:

We have two important anniversaries to celebrate this year. One is a Republican centennial: It was in 1858 that the Republican party won, for the first time, control of the House of Representatives.

Let's make 1958 just as notable.

During the past century the Republican party, for almost three-fourths of the time, has had major responsibility for guiding our country's transition from an isolated agricultural economy to a world industrial power. We are proud of that political record. The other anniversary occurs today.

It marks the completion under a Republican Administration, of five full years of sound government.

Early in 1953 our economy was relieved of stifling controls.

A war has stopped. No other war has been allowed to take its place.

The Nation's security has been guarded and markedly strengthened. Prosperity has risen from peak to peak. A record-breaking tax reduction was granted. The economic security of all our people has risen.

The direction of government has been brought in line with the home-grown political principles of the American people.

More than a year ago, by the test of the ballot box, America vigorously approved the Republican national record and direction of advance. The lesson is clear: When what we stand for is known and understood, the overwhelming majority of the American people support our objectives and programs!

That being so, our task is plain.

We must define in simple terms what we stand for. Then we must make these objectives known to every American.

Our first objective -- security and a just peace -- is not a partisan or political matter. Americans must never and will never let the issue of security and peace become a pawn in anyone's political chess game.

PROGRAM CHARTED

As to defense, then, I will say only this: The American people rightly expect their Government will keep the Nation's defense strong. These defenses are strong. They command the respect of all the world, friendly and unfriendly. For the future we have charted a program of action that will maintain that respect.

No one can tear aside the veil of the future and say just what new exertions or self-denial will be demanded of us by the grim necessities of our military defense. But whatever the demand, we will respond.

A necessary feature of this program is a prompt and effective modernization of our defense organization.

We must be just as quick to respond to the less obvious demands of security and peace: Improving educational and research facilities; strengthening mutual assistance programs; fostering more vigorous foreign trade; cooperating with our allies in science and supporting the United Nations in replacing force by persuasion.

Possibly armed strength alone might win a battle. But it takes also brains and understanding to win the long struggle for a just peace.

As a second major objective of Republicans we support the system of American private enterprise, with its individual opportunities and its built-in drives.

And we believe that, to provide the necessary amount of Governmental vigilance over our economy, it is not necessary to abuse business as if it were an evil thing. It is not necessary to dictate to workers, or to load agriculture with self-perpetuating governmental controls.

We believe that one of the most sinister threats to prosperity is inflation. An even worse danger is the attitude that accepts inflation as inevitable or even desirable. Appeasement is just as dangerous in dealing with inflation as in dealing with aggression.

The third objective of Republicanism is to do for people what needs to be done, but what they cannot do for themselves.

In pursuit of this objective we have, among other things, brought about great improvements in social security, unemployment insurance and other social, health and labor measures. Moreover, we believe that social protection and labor harmony can

be achieved while at the same time preserving every right of the citizen, his individual dignity, and his economic freedom.

In pursuit of these objectives, Republicans are guided by convictions so deeply embedded that they have become our party principles.

First of all, we believe in the pre-eminence of the individual person, with the government his servant not his master or his keeper.

We believe that whatever can be done by private effort should be done by private effort rather than by government -- not the reverse.

We believe that good management is essential in government. We deplore and will always combat extravagance in governmental spending.

And we especially believe in quality and integrity in government.

You are the ones to choose the men and women who, in government, must guide domestic and foreign programs for the Nation's benefit.

Right now is the time to make sure that the most talented and devoted members of your community are drawn upon to serve as your Republican candidates.

When we consider what is at stake in the great world struggle -- we realize that America cannot afford to send in a third-string team. Both parties have their candidates for the team. We want theirs to be good -- but we must make ours a team of all-stars.

UNITE BEHIND PRINCIPLES

Now, in this brief moment we have glanced at the purposes and principles that have guided us for five eventful years. They will continue to keep us on a straight course as we head into the cross-currents and storms that lie ahead.

We owe it to the American people to unite behind these objectives and principles.

We shall not always agree on every detail. That is only natural. But the whole reason for the existence of a political party is to bring about concerted action by people who, while differing in detail, are in clear agreement about basic direction.

We are in agreement on basic direction -- and this is the great advantage of our cause. We know that we stand for a sound and dynamic program for the future. Now, tell all Americans about it -- every day.

Thank you for your generous support of good Republicanism and your hard work in the past. May we be dedicated to renewed efforts for the future -- not only to bring about victory in November and in the years ahead, but especially to be worthy of the victory.

BILLBOARD CONTROL

Following is the text of a Jan. 15 letter from President Eisenhower to Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant 3rd (ret.), president of the American Planning and Civic Assn., in which Mr. Eisenhower gave his views on the subject of billboard control:

January 15, 1958

Dear General Grant:

Thank you very much for informing me of your feeling that legislation is needed to provide for the prohibition of billboards on certain private property abutting the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

As you may know, I again expressed my concern about this problem in my budget message just submitted to the Congress.

I am convinced that this activity must be controlled and regulated if the public is to have the safe driving conditions and surroundings contemplated by the high standards applicable to the Interstate System. While it is desirable that the control and regulation of outdoor advertising be left to the states, I believe that Federal legislation on the subject is necessary to assure effective state action. The Department of Commerce last year submitted to the Congress a proposal which would accomplish this objective and the Secretary again reiterated the Administration's position before the Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Senate Committee on Public Works last week.

It is earnestly hoped that consideration of this important problem by the Congress this session will result in the enactment of legislation which will produce the desired results.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT EXPECTS GROWTH TO RESUME

President Eisenhower Jan. 20 sent Congress his annual Economic Report, prepared with the "assistance and advice" of the Council of Economic Advisers. The President said there were "grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption." He called on the Nation to "acknowledge an unfavorable feature of recent economic developments. In 1957, our gross national product rose 5 percent, but four-fifths of this increase was accounted for by rising prices." He said the Government must "use its powers to help keep our economy stable and to encourage growth with reasonably stable prices." He urged management and labor to forego wage and price increases. (For text of the President's letter of transmittal, see p. 99)

The report said 1957 was "a prosperous one despite the decline in the final quarter." It said economic expansion continued, though at a lower rate, while production, employment and income again attained record levels. The report showed a 4 percent increase in unemployment since 1956 as compared with a 2.8 decrease for the previous year. Farm employment was down 5.3 percent and non-agricultural employment increased 1.1 percent.

Personal income disbursement increased from \$332.6 billion in 1956 to \$349.7 billion in 1957. The 1955 total was \$311.1 billion. Corporate profits before taxes were \$42 billion in 1957, as compared with \$43 billion in 1956 and \$42.5 billion in 1955.

What was described as a "long upward movement in total construction expenditures" continued in 1957 with "a considerable part of the upturn in residential building activity...in the construction of apartment dwellings, a sector of the industry that had been relatively inactive for a few years." There was a "sharp increase" of 14 percent in private institutional building.

The report said there was no further accumulation of business inventories in contrast to 1956 when they increased by \$4.6 billion.

In the estimate of the current economic decline, the report said: "The over-all decline has been moderate, despite rather sharp reductions in inventories and in industrial production. Purchases of goods and services for final use have been well sustained; incomes have held up well; and the continuing high level of retail purchases attests to the confidence of consumers in their economic position."

The report said: "The resumption and maintenance of economic growth which can be achieved through suitable private and public policies assure expanding economic strength with which to meet the Nation's needs, accomplished through an enterprise system that preserves individual freedom. However, if this opportunity is to be fully realized, economic growth must take the form of increases in real output, accompanied by a stable price level."

In stating economic goals and policies, the report said: "Although the rate of economic growth that is best suited to the Nation's capacity and requirements cannot be stated precisely, the low current rate would be clearly unsatisfactory as a continuing condition.... Yet we must be continuously on guard against resort to measures that might provide a spurt in activity at the cost of impairing the long-run health of the economy."

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The President made 60 requests for legislative action in his Economic Report. Two additional requests were for action by state and local units. Following are the legislative proposals, broken down in regular CQ categories. An asterisk (*) indicates 19 requests that were submitted in previous years, in similar form, but not granted by Congress.

Agriculture

1. Extend Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) until June 30, 1959.
2. Authorize additional \$1.5 billion for expenses and losses sustained in sale of farm surpluses for foreign currencies.
3. Extend the school milk program after its expiration date of June 30, 1958.
4. Eliminate the escalator clauses governing price supports on basic commodities under the Agricultural Act of 1949.
5. Authorize price supports for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, peanuts and dairy products to be determined administratively, within a range of from 60 percent to 90 percent of parity, in accordance with guidelines already established by law for almost all other agricultural commodities.
6. Extend the National Wool Act beyond March 31, 1959.
7. Eliminate acreage allotment for corn and provide discretionary authority to increase allotments of other crops.
8. Permit the Acreage Reserve Program to expire at the end of the 1958 crop season.
9. Strengthen the Conservation Reserve Program.
10. Enlarge the Commodity Credit Corp. Advisory Board and require Senate confirmation of its members.
11. Extend the powers of the Advisory Board to advising the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of the wider discretionary authority requested for determining both acreage allotments and price support levels.
12. Revise the distribution formula under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the allocation of a larger amount of loan funds to acute disaster areas.
13. *Require the states to meet at least 25 percent of the cost of certain future emergency disaster relief programs for agriculture.

Education & Welfare

WELFARE

1. *Increase amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits and extend coverage to firms with one to three workers, employees in Puerto Rico and state and local government employees.
2. Bring District of Columbia unemployment insurance provisions up to the standards recommended for the states.
3. Provide non-occupational temporary disability insurance for state and territorial employees where programs have not been established.

EDUCATION

1. Enact an expanded program for the National Science Foundation with substantially enlarged appropriations.
2. Authorize a new temporary program for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide grants for the states to improve and strengthen instruction to meet critical education needs.
3. *Authorize a temporary program of assistance for the expansion and modernization of medical and dental teaching facilities.

HOUSING

1. Adjust interest rate limitations on certain Federal Housing Administration loan insurance programs and on the Veterans Administration Home Loan Guaranty Program.
2. Repeal the provisions of the Housing Act of 1957 requiring regulation of charges, fees and discounts on Federally insured or guaranteed home loans.
3. Repeal the requirement that all mortgage purchase commitments made by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. be made at par value.
4. Increase to \$30,000 the maximum size of home mortgage loan that may be insured by the FHA.
5. Increase the limit on outstanding insured loans of the Federal Housing Administration.

Foreign Policy

1. Extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for five years, until June 30, 1963.
2. Amend Trade Agreements Act to give new authority to the President to negotiate gradual and selective tariff reductions.
3. *Authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.
4. Provide funds for the Development Loan Fund to finance economic development in underdeveloped countries. (\$625 million)
5. Provide funds for technical assistance. (\$164 million)
6. Increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank.

Labor

1. *Extend minimum wage coverage to additional groups of workers.
2. *Approve equal pay for equal work legislation.
3. *Revise eight-hour work laws applicable to Federal and Federally assisted construction projects.
4. Authorize the Secretary of Labor to prescribe and enforce safety standards for longshoremen.
5. *Require periodic public reports on the status of private employee welfare and pension funds.
6. Require periodic public reports on financial dealings between employers and employee representative or their agents.
7. Require periodic public reports on general union finances.
8. Require periodic public reports on union organization and structure.
9. Modify the law governing secondary boycotts and picketing.

10. Provide that the states have jurisdiction in labor-management disputes in which the National Labor Relations Board declines to exercise authority.

Taxes & Economic Policy

TAXES

1. Continue existing excise taxes for one year.
2. Continue existing corporate tax rates for one year.
3. *Amend the tax laws to extend accelerated depreciation formulas to purchases of used property up to \$50,000 in any one year.
4. *Grant taxpayers the option of paying estate taxes over periods of up to 10 years where estates largely consist of investments in closely held businesses.
5. *Permit closely held corporations the option of electing tax status of partnerships.
6. Permit losses on original investments in the stock of small companies to be treated as ordinary loss deductions rather than capital loss deductions.

ANTITRUST

1. *Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers by businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce.
2. *Extend Federal regulation to bank mergers accomplished through the acquisition of assets.
3. *Empower the Attorney General in antitrust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings.
4. *Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders issued for violations of the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts.
5. *Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation may be likely.

OTHER

1. Enact legislation temporarily increasing the statutory debt limit.
2. Grant wider discretionary authority to heads of executive agencies and departments to set terms on private loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Government.
3. *Make permanent the Small Business Administration.
4. Suitably increase the SBA'S authorization for making business and disaster loans.
5. *Permit the Securities and Exchange Commission to apply its simplified notification procedure to security issues in amounts up to \$500,000.
6. *Establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce to extend loans, research grants and technical assistance in areas of persistent unemployment.
7. Extend the Export Control Act beyond expiration date of June 30, 1958.
8. Approve amendments to the Antidumping Act of 1921 to improve its administration.
9. Provide funds for the improvement of Federal economic statistics programs.

REPUBLICAN SPEECHES CHARGE DEMOCRATS WITH DEFENSE LAG

Republican speeches at a series of party rallies around the country Jan. 20, and the Democratic reaction to them, moved the defense issue to the forefront of the 1958 political campaign.

President Eisenhower, speaking in Chicago, said national security "is not a partisan or political matter. Americans must never and will never let the issue of security and peace become a pawn in anyone's political chess game." (For text, see p. 100)

At the same time, other Republican orators were blaming the Democrats for the U.S. lag in missile development.

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, said in Minneapolis the Democrats were "politicking with Nation... defense" and "ought to be called strictly to account ...for using this subject as party glue." Adams said that in eight years the Truman Administration spent only \$3.5 million on long-range ballistic missiles while "the Soviets were going ahead full speed." Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President had not read Adams' speech but was aware of its contents.

Other Republican statements on defense at the Jan. 20 meetings:

- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) in St. Joseph, Mich. -- "If today we are behind the Soviet Union in some respects in the race to perfect guided and ballistic missiles, a large share of the blame rests squarely on the doorstep of the Truman Administration.... For eight critical postwar years, while the Soviet Union evidently was going ahead full blast with its long-range rocketry, the United States was giving attention to other things."

- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, in Tulsa -- "The Democratic party took us into World War II and the Korean war totally unprepared. Today we are the strongest Nation on earth, and don't you believe otherwise But hardly a thread spun in the missile field until Dwight Eisenhower went to work on the project in 1953... Who lost those precious years? Who was asleep then?... Harry Truman."

- Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, in Des Moines -- "Democrats today claim the Administration's economy measures have weakened our Nation's defenses. But in its first session, the Democratic 85th Congress cut about \$2.6 billion, nearly 7 percent, from the President's request for Defense Department appropriations."

- Presidential Assistant Gabriel Hauge, in Portland -- "The main reason we are not ahead in all phases of missile development today is that the country started too late. It wasn't until President Eisenhower evaluated the situation after coming into office that America really got started on this vital front."

- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), in Belleville, Ill. -- "In 1945 we were the strongest Nation on the face of the earth.... In five brief years under Democrat leadership we completely dissipated our armed forces and weakened our defense posture to such a position that we had inadequate forces with which to protect ourselves in Mr. Truman's 'Korean police action.'"

- Thomas E. Dewey (R), in Cranston, R.I. -- "More than 99 percent of all the money our country has spent on the missiles has been spent since Dwight Eisenhower galvanized the defense of the United States five years ago today.... Now I mention these facts not for partisan purposes but just because I get a little sick of hearing people who so recently woke up try to criticize those who have really been on the job all along."

- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in Vancouver, Wash. -- "One can't avoid a chuckle today as we look at the leadership in Congress, who having very recently discovered the headline value of space, now sanctimoniously trample on one another in a ceaseless stream of multi-billion dollar proposals for moons, space ships, disintegrators, and any manner of contraption off whose shiny sides some glory can be reflected to dazzle the folks at home."

Political Briefs

DENT ELECTED, ROBISON SEATED

State Sen. John Dent (D) Jan. 21 won the special House election in Pennsylvania's 21st District, succeeding the late Rep. Augustine Kelley (D). Howard W. Robison (R) Jan. 20 was sworn in as Representative from New York's 37th District, succeeding ex-Rep. Sterling Cole (R). (Weekly Report, p. 68)

ALCORN ON NEGROES

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn Jan. 16 said Northern Negroes should elect Republicans to Congress "if further civil rights legislation is to be made possible." Even where Northern Democrats have favored civil rights legislation, Alcorn said, Negroes should vote Republican to take control of key Congressional committees away from Southern Democrats. "It just is not possible to push stronger civil rights legislation through the present Democrat-controlled Congress."

SMATHERS ON DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS

Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.) of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee Jan. 17 predicted the Democrats would gain five Senate seats in the 1958 election. He did not specify where.

BUTLER ON BUDGET CUTS

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Jan. 18 said budget cuts on domestic programs recommended by President Eisenhower followed a "blueprint" laid down "last fall by the National Assn. of Manufacturers." Butler said, in Aurora, Ill., that approval of the cutbacks would "turn the clock back to Hoover in the Federal programs on health, education and welfare."

AGRICULTURE VIEWS

The American Farm Bureau Federation Jan. 20 said "many" of the Administration's proposals for changing basic farm policy were "consistent with Farm Bureau objectives." (Weekly Report, p. 97) AFBF President Charles B. Shuman said parts of President Eisenhower's farm program would make it "possible for farmers to earn and get a high per family real income which will... gradually eliminate Government regulation of individual farming operations." Although he did not endorse an Administration proposal to lower the price support floor from 75 to 60 percent of parity, Shuman said the proposed new range of 60-90 percent was a "recognition that formulas for establishing price support levels need to be revised."

The National Farmers Union Jan. 17 said the President's agriculture message "offered a bad farm budget which reflects wrong farm policies." The group said the Administration's proposal to expand the soil bank conservation reserve provided too small an amount (\$450 million for 1959) to make the program effective. The NFU said the proposed 60 percent parity floor indicated that official policy was "still based on the... notion that with lower prices, farmers will automatically adjust production and farm incomes will start climbing."

Roy Battles, National Grange legislative representative, Jan. 21 said his group would support the Administration's proposal for a long-term conservation reserve program and a halting of the acreage reserve program. Battles said, however, the entire program was "defensive" and contained "nothing new to help raise farm income." He said the 60 percent of parity proposal was not likely to lower production and increase farm income, but rather that it "paved the road to bankruptcy."

BUDGET CONTROLS

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report Jan. 17 urged its members to write their Representatives favoring passage of HR 8002, a bill to put the Federal budget on an annual accrued expenditure basis. The Senate in 1957 passed a similar bill (S 434); HR 8002 was reported but did not reach the House floor. (1957 Almanac, p. 682) In his Jan. 13 budget message, President Eisenhower said he supported the proposal. (Weekly Report, p. 54)

Besides enactment of HR 8002, the Citizens Committee said its major 1958 objectives, all Hoover Commission recommendations, were:

Unified procurement of common-use defense supplies (S 1537, HR 5797).

Reduction of needless Federal competition with business (S 1539, HR 5826).

Establishment of a "senior civil service" to improve the system of personnel administration (S 2290, HR 8207).

Improved Federal medical services, establishment of a Federal Advisory Council of Health (S 2293, HR 2435).

Pressure Points

EXECUTIVE 'LOBBYING' CHARGED

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) Jan. 15 said the State Department was issuing "outright propaganda" in support of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Organization for Trade Cooperation. Bailey said he did not believe the State Department was "justified in expending funds derived from all our people to propagate its policy, bitterly opposed by many" of those people. Bailey said a State Department booklet entitled "Together We Are Strong" gave examples of what could happen in a hypothetical "tradeless world." He said the booklet was a "gross misrepresentation of facts," that its purpose was to "suggest that unless the United States stays in GATT and joins the OTC, we will find our trade cut off by protectionist forces."

REA PRIVATE FINANCING

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. Jan. 15 said the President's budget message proposal to provide for some private financing in Rural Electrification Administration loan programs "virtually would abolish the REA and undermine the financial position of nearly all the 1,000 rural electric systems." (Weekly Report, p. 51) Since the systems are 100 percent debt-financed, NRECA said, they would be "acceptable clients in the money market only at exorbitant interest rates." (1957 Weekly Report, p. 1212)

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

President Joseph Amann of the Engineers and Scientists of America Jan. 16 wrote all Members of Congress warning against over-emphasis on scientific education "at the expense of other intellectual disciplines." Amann said more emphasis on scientific and engineering training would tend to overcrowd the "already strained" facilities of technical colleges, reduce the quality level of graduates, and remove from other fields those who are "vital to the promotion of continued overall national progress."

AFL-CIO COMMENTS

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller Jan. 19 said President Eisenhower had "fallen... for the vicious propaganda of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S." in initiating, through budget cuts, "a broad campaign to undermine Federal activities in the welfare field." Ex-Rep. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-57, 1949-50) said the President had declared his support of public assistance, education, sewage disposal, slum clearance and hospital construction programs "but then follows up with proposals which would destroy them." (Weekly Report, p. 49)

Lobbyist Registrations

Nineteen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 13-20, 1958. Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER -- American Automobile Assn.**

1. Registrant -- FLEMING BOMAR, lawyer, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/16/58.
2. Registrant -- JOSEPH E. McANDREWS, lawyer, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/16/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of reenactment of legislation authorizing sound business-like tax accounting for prepaid dues income received by automobile clubs from their members; reinstatement of the principles of Section 452 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the adoption of HR 3104 or HR 223.

Previous Registrations -- Bomar registered for same firm (1954 Almanac, p. 694, 1957 Almanac, p. 757); Community Services Inc. (1954 Almanac, p. 687).

● **EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C.**

Registrant -- WILLIAM B. THOMPSON JR., assistant to the vice president, 944 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/15/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of such legislation "as members of the Assn. of American Railroads believe to be in their interests and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy."

● **EMPLOYER -- Bowaters Southern Paper Corp., Calhoun, Tenn.**

Registrant -- MARTIN & BURT, law firm, Barr Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Maritime legislation affecting the company's interest."

Compensation -- \$7,500.

● **EMPLOYER -- Cerro de Pasco Corp., 300 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. (Metal, mining and fabricating business.)**

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/15/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Against any legislation increasing tariffs on imports of lead and zinc."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for American Watch Assn. Inc. (1956 Almanac, p. 668).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMUNITIES FOR SUSTAINED YIELD UNITS, c/o A. Roy Dunn, chairman, Title Insurance Bldg., Shelton, Washington. Filed 1/17/58.**

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects communities located within Forest Service Sustained Yield Units established under the Sustained Yield Act of March 29, 1944."

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER -- Detroit Bakery Employers' Council, 2901 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Michigan.**

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/18/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Labor legislation affecting above employer and, immediately, to oppose in part S 1614 and HR 6857 and 8329, bills to amend the Labor Management Relations Act 1947, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Purcell & Nelson registered for the Devalin Corp. (1956 Almanac, p. 672), Little & Christman (1956 Almanac, p. 687). Purcell registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac, p. 786); Insular Lumber Co. (1951 Almanac, p. 695). Nelson registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac, p. 786).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- OHIO COAL ASSN., 209 Hoge Bldg., St. Clairsville, Ohio. Filed 1/15/58.**

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation proposing to amend the Natural Gas Act in a manner that will affect the coal mining industry."

Previous Registrations -- 1952 Almanac, p. 440.

● **EMPLOYER -- Ohio Coal Assn., 209 Hoge Bldg., St. Clairsville, Ohio.**

Registrant -- ED D. SCHORR, lawyer, 33 North High St., Columbus, Ohio. Filed 1/15/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above. Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1952 Almanac, p. 440); registered for the Coal Producers' Committee on Underground Gas Storage Safety (1954 Almanac, p. 682).

● **EMPLOYER -- Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.**

Registrant -- E.D. McELVAIN, manager, Washington office, 1625 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting the oil and gas industry."

● **EMPLOYER -- Simpson Logging Co., a division of Simpson Timber Co., Shelton, Wash.**

Registrant -- DAVID A. JAMES, public relations director, Shelton, Wash. Filed 1/14/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting sustained yield management of public and private forest lands."

Expenses -- \$600 monthly.

Compensation -- \$2,250 for eight months.

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER -- Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.**

Registrant -- EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, national director, 1341 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills covered by convention-adopted platform."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- FOREIGN POLICY CLEARING HOUSE, 300 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/58.**

Legislative Interest -- "To inform Congress of foreign policy research findings and recommendations, as a means of influencing legislation toward more enlightened international policies and programs (and) to inform all

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national organizations, Government officials and leaders of thought, which have coordinate foreign policy interests, of American research products and developments in foreign policy."

Expenses -- \$17,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Foreign Policy Clearing House, 300 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JAY H. CERF, 300 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$12,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- United World Federalists Inc., 179 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

Registrant -- JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Washington representative, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Measures to strengthen the United Nations, measures for the UN and its specialized agencies, for foreign aid, for disarmament and for peaceful uses of atomic energy."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Curio Store Owners' Assn. of Tijuana Chamber of Commerce, Tijuana, Baja California.

Registrant -- JOHN A. FLORES, U.S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif. Filed 1/16/58.

Legislative Interest -- "The lifting of Treasury Decision No. 49925, affecting the 25th U.S. Customs District."

Compensation -- \$250 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Linea tres M., Marina Mercante Mexicana, S.A. de C. V., Vallarte 1, Mexico 4, D.F.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, lawyer, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/15/58.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1644 to authorize the sale of vessels to citizens of Mexico and related measures."

Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 72).

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Retail Clerks International Assn., Active Ballot Club, DeSales Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES B. LIPSEN, director, Suite 215, DeSales Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/16/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of: "Extension of coverage to retail employees of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly, estimated.

Previous Registrations -- Direct Mail Advertising Assn. (1957 Almanac, p. 746).

Individuals

● **EMPLOYERS** -- Ann O. Kennedy, Nathan Oppenheimer Jr., Helena S. Oppenheimer and the Marine Trust Co. of Western New York, as Trustees under Trust Agreement with Helena W. Shire of Oct. 27, 1952.

Registrant -- JAECKLE, FLEISCHMANN, KELLY, SWART & AUGSBURGER, law firm, 1800 Rand Bldg., Buffalo, N.W. Filed 1/20/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "an amendment to subsection (b) (9) of section 1014 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Title 26 U.S.C.)."

Capitol Briefs

TRADE-AID OPPOSITION

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Jan. 21 said the Administration's foreign aid and reciprocal trade proposals "are going to have rough going" in Congress. Knowland told newsmen Congress might approve a two- or three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, instead of the President's requested five-year extension. He said he would not predict the amount of possible foreign aid cuts, but added he would oppose any recommendation for further aid to Yugoslavia. (Weekly Report, p. 53)

SNAKE RIVER DAMS

The Federal Power Commission Jan. 20 denied an application by the Pacific Northwest Power Co. for a license to build the Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley dams in the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, but left the door open to private or public development of a larger dam and water conservation site at the Nez Perce site farther downstream. The proposed sites were downstream from the Hells Canyon reach, where FPC has authorized private construction of three dams. The company's application was opposed by public power groups, which favored the Nez Perce site.

UNEMPLOYMENT, COST OF LIVING

Living costs held steady in December while unemployment rose to an estimated 3,374,000, the Departments of Labor and Commerce reported. The Consumers Price Index remained at 121.6 percent of the 1947-49 average, the same as recorded for November, the Labor Department reported Jan. 21. The Commerce and Labor Departments Jan. 14 said unemployment had reached a 5.2 percent rate and was 660,000 above December, 1956. The report said the number of employed persons totaled 64,396,000 in December, 1957, about the same as the previous year.

SPACE - SCIENCE PROPOSALS

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Jan. 16 introduced a bill (\$ 3000) for a \$1 billion Atomic Energy Commission program, including expenditure of \$600 million to develop nuclear-propelled, manned space rockets and \$400 million to develop atomic power reactors. The latter proposal was approved by the Senate in 1956, but failed of House passage. (1956 Almanac, p. 542) Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 19 announced they would introduce legislation to create a Cabinet-level department to deal wholly with civilian science operations, and to include the AEC and other science agencies. Their measure would eliminate the Joint Atomic Energy Committee in favor of new standing committees on science and technology.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

President Eisenhower Jan. 22 asked Congress for \$2,896,234,968 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1958. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the amount was \$54 million less than previously estimated.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION BILL NEARS DECISION

The Senate Judiciary Committee within the next few weeks will decide what to do with one of its hottest potatoes, S 11 -- a bill to restrict price discrimination. The bill and its companion in the House, HR 11, is considered a matter of economic life or death by thousands of small businessmen -- especially gasoline station operators. In general, big business is opposed to S 11, and looks upon it as a legislative strait-jacket. The bill itself is just over two pages and the heart of it is in one paragraph. It says in effect that a company cannot sell to retailers in the same market area at two different prices if the end result is a lessening of competition.

S 11 is sponsored by Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee and HR 11 by Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Select Small Business Committee. They see their legislation as a guardian of small business.

The sponsors fear that without S 11 big business will gobble up the small businessman by underselling him until he goes broke. Once big business gets the small businessman's market, they say, it then will charge whatever price it wants because there will be no competition.

Hearings covering some 1,500 pages were held by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in 1957. The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee also held hearings in 1955 on antitrust problems, including discriminatory pricing, and in 1956 on legislation similar to HR 11. All told, there have been some 6,000 pages of Congressional committee hearings on price discrimination and bills to restrict it.

Legislative Background

The legislative background of S 11 and HR 11:

- 1890 -- Congress passed Sherman Antitrust Act to break up giant monopolies, such as Standard Oil.
- 1914 -- Congress passed Clayton Act and Federal Trade Commission Act in an effort to check budding monopolies. The Clayton Act restricted price discrimination unless the seller giving the various prices was acting "in good faith to meet competition." According to Kefauver and other backers of his bill, this "good faith" clause opened a loophole that made the Clayton Act impotent.
- 1936 -- Congress passed the Robinson-Patman Act tightening the Clayton Act regarding price discrimination. Kefauver contends the "principal objective" of the Act was to close the "good faith" loophole. The Act in Section 2 (a) said it was illegal for a seller "to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality...where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce or to injure, destroy or prevent competition...." Section 2 (b) said a seller charged with price discrimination could try to rebut the case against him "by showing that his lower

price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor." There was no agreement at the time the law was passed, however, that meeting of competition was an absolute defense against prosecution.

• 1951 -- The Supreme Court Jan. 8 ruled, in effect, that even if a seller tended to create a monopoly or injure competition he was not guilty of price discrimination if he juggled prices to meet competition. The good faith clause was an absolute defense. The Court Jan. 8 (Standard Oil Co. vs. Federal Trade Commission, 340 U.S. 231) said: "Where a seller sustains the burden of the proof placed upon it to establish its defense under Section 2 (b), we find no reason to destroy that defense indirectly, merely because it also appears that the beneficiaries of the seller's price reductions may derive a competitive advantage from them or may, in a natural course of events, reduce their own resale prices to their customers." According to Kefauver, this Supreme Court decision and a similar one (Balian Ice Cream Co. vs. Arden Farms Co., 350 U.S. 991) "have again reopened the good faith loophole and in practical effect have nullified the whole law against price discrimination."

• 1956 -- The House May 24, on a 394-3 vote, passed a bill (HR 1840) similar to HR 11 and S 11. But it took a discharge petition signed by 218 Representatives to get the bill out of the House Judiciary Committee and onto the floor for a vote. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee said at the time: "There are many things in (it) which may take many Supreme Court decisions to clarify.... However,...in view of (its) importance in protecting the economy against discriminations, particularly the small business segment, I shall vote for the bill." The Senate Judiciary Committee July 27 reported a bill (HR 9424 -- H Rept 2817) containing the House discrimination provisions as well as restrictions on business mergers. Just before the Senate adjourned on July 27, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Kefauver sought unanimous consent to take action on the price discrimination section of HR 9424. But Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) objected, blocking action. (1956 Almanac, p. 522)

• 1957 -- Kefauver introduced S 11 Jan. 7 for himself and 15 other Democrats and one Republican. The bill would amend the "good faith" defense in section 2 (b) of the Robinson-Patman Act to read: "That unless the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce, in any section of the country, it shall be a complete defense for a seller to show that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser or purchasers was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor...." The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee June 21 reported S 11, by a vote of 3-1, to the full Judiciary Committee without expressing disapproval or approval of the bill.

Oil Industry Battle

Within the oil industry, S 11 primarily concerns major suppliers such as Standard Oil and Shell, jobbers and retail dealers. Jobbers are middlemen between the supplier and dealer -- they often truck the brand gas to local service stations.

The retail dealers want passage of S 11. They say the 1951 Supreme Court decision put them at the mercy of the oil companies. They maintain S 11 would protect them from current price discriminations between:

- Retailers from the same area supplied by the same oil company.

- Retailers and jobbers who, besides trucking gas, operate stations of their own which undersell regular dealers.

- Retailers who operate their station under a brand name and those so-called independents or off-brand stations. The complaint here is that major oil companies often sell their brand gas to off-brand dealers at a cheaper price than they sell to their own retail dealers. This enables the off-brand dealer to sell gas cheaper and often touches off price wars.

Testimony before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in 1957 and past court cases illustrated these three types of price discrimination:

BETWEEN BRANDED RETAILERS -- In an affidavit filed with the Subcommittee March 14, 1957, J. Frank Williams, co-owner of a Sun Oil Co. station at Portsmouth, Va., said: "About Dec. 1, 1956, the price of gasoline at Sun Oil service stations in this area dropped to 24.9 cents per gallon and has remained at that level to date. During this period I have been purchasing gasoline from this company for resale at 24.8 cents per gallon and have been adding my normal margin to the dealer tank-wagon price, as a result of which my gallonage has dropped from 12,000 gallons a month to less than 2,000 gallons so far this month. Prior to the present price war starting, my assistant manager was told by representatives of the Sun Oil Co., that if we would go on a commission basis and let Sun fix the prices at which we sold gasoline they would guarantee us a 4.5 cent margin per gallon. All other Sun Oil service stations in this area are either company operated stations or have gone on this commission basis. Because I have refused to sign such an agreement, I have been required to pay 4.4 cents per gallon more than the net price charged these other dealers.... Sun Oil Co.'s price discrimination against us has destroyed our business. We are now keeping the station open at a loss and we do not know how long we can continue...."

Several of those dealers who agreed to go on a commission basis testified that the profit the company allowed them was not enough to break even.

JOBBER-RETAILER COMPETITION -- Several witnesses testified that jobbers often undersell the same stations they sell gas to. The jobbers can do this because they can buy gas from major companies at a price below what retail dealers pay.

COMPANY OFF-BRAND PRICING -- Roy E. Allison, Oklahoma Gasoline Retailers Assn. president, March 14, told the Subcommittee: "My own supplier, Phillips, delivers gasoline to me and to the Sears Roebuck cut-rate station out of the same truck, although Sears Roebuck is buying their gasoline so much cheaper than I am that there have been long periods when they were selling it cheaper than I was buying it. I have complained about this condition

to representatives of my supplying company and they readily admit it, but feel they have a right to do this under the...Standard-Detroit decision."

Oil Companies' Stand

The basic objection to S 11 by the oil companies is that it would deny them the flexibility needed to meet competition. Industry spokesmen contend they could not help individual dealers faced with price wars under S 11; that S 11 would require them to give price reductions to all their dealers if they gave it to one.

COMPANY TESTIMONY -- J.G. Jordan, Shell Oil Co. marketing vice president, March 12, 1957, told the Subcommittee: "If S 11 should be adopted, we do not see how we can safely assist our dealers to meet the price competition of these cut-rate chains, either on a localized or metropolitan market basis without being charged that in doing so we have substantially lessened competition and have thus lost the benefit of the defense of meeting the equally low price of a competitor. Think then of the position of the cut-price local chain operator; he would have no fear of competition.... Adoption of this legislation will be a very large step toward fixed-price rigidity which in the end will tend to eliminate competitive pricing in a free market."

Jordan and other oil company spokesmen also complained that the wording "substantially to lessen competition" in S 11 was confusing.

Kefauver March 12, 1957, during the testimony of an oil company spokesman said: "It is not the intention...of S 11 to require a seller when he reduces prices to one or several customers in an area to meet a competitive situation to reduce prices all over the country or all over the state, but only in those places where competition is affected substantially by the particular reduction."

Jobbers' Objection

Many jobbers contend that passage of S 11 will hurt their business because:

They will not be able to buy gas from major companies for resale, through their own retail stations at a special reduced price. They feel that a company would feel compelled under S 11 to charge branded and unbranded dealers the same price for gasoline.

Major oil companies would take over gas distribution now performed by jobbers rather than run the risk of being charged with price discrimination for selling gas to their own dealers at a different price than jobbers sold it to dealers.

TESTIMONY -- Otis H. Ellis, representing the National Oil Jobbers Council, March 29, 1957, told the Subcommittee: "There is nothing in S 11 that would prohibit a major company from eliminating all of its jobbers and taking over the function of wholesale distribution entirely -- certainly this would be the safer means of complying with the law. If it is the desire of this Congress to eliminate the independent oil jobber, their support of this bill would certainly accomplish that end."

Other Business Affected

Although the current controversy over S 11 has featured the oil industry, other types of interstate businesses also would be affected. By and large, manufacturers oppose S 11 on the ground it would deprive them of their

right to change prices quickly to meet competition. Several small manufacturers testified that in order to keep their customers they often have to lower their prices to meet those suddenly offered by a large manufacturer. They fear under the provisions in S 11 these price changes would bring charges of "substantially" lessening competition.

Support for the bill comes mostly from such retailers as independent druggists and small grocers. Their arguments for S 11 follow the lines of gasoline dealers. They contend that without the protection in S 11 giant manufacturers and retail chains can lower prices long enough to put them out of business and then reset the price as high as they wish.

This list shows national organizations who have come out for or against S 11:

FOR S 11

International Assn. of Machinists
Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Assn.
National Assn. of Retail Druggists
National Assn. of Retail Grocers
National Candy Wholesalers Assn.
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Independent Business
National Food Brokers Assn.
National Preservers Assn.
National Sugar Brokers Assn.
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.
Retail Bakers of America
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn.
U.S. Wholesale Grocers Assn.

AGAINST S 11

American Bakers Assn.
American Bar Assn.
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Mining Congress
Fibre Box Assn.
Gypsum Assn.
Hardboard Assn.
Independent Refiners Assn.
Insulation Board Institute
Manufacturing Chemists Assn.
Metal Building Manufacturers Assn.
Metal Lath Manufacturers Assn.
Millers National Federation
National Agricultural Chemicals Assn.
National American Wholesale Lumber Assn.
National Assn. of Manufacturers
National Beet Growers Federation
National Coal Assn.
National Cotton Council
National Grange
National Oil Jobbers Council
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Assn.
National Plant Food Institute
National Ready Mixed Concrete Assn.
National Retail Lumber Dealers Assn.
National Sand and Gravel Assn.
National Tank Truck Carriers Inc.
Rubber Manufacturers Assn.

Lobbying Activity

There has been furious lobbying at the grass roots level and in Washington by pressure groups on both sides of S 11. Several organizations for S 11 have banded together in a federation called the Anti-Monopoly Conference headed by George H. Frattes of the National Assn. of Retail Druggists. Opposition to the bill is coming from manufacturer groups and from the oil industry.

The Senate Antitrust Subcommittee hearings from March 12, 1957, through April 5, 1957, showed how major oil companies and a few retailers and jobbers joined to oppose S 11. The American Petroleum Industries Committee prepared a "master brief" on S 11 that was widely distributed. It was written to convince retailers and jobbers that S 11 was against their interests. In addition, several dealers testified that oil company representatives pressured them to write Congressmen opposing the bill.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. stands uncommitted on S 11. It is asking its members, by referendum, whether it should support S 11 or stay neutral.

This is the referendum: "Good faith meeting of a competitor's prices should continue to be an absolute defense to a charge of violation of the price discrimination provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act." The Chamber's letter to members says: "A yes vote will signify your desire that the National Chamber have a policy position in favor of permitting the good faith defense to continue to be an absolute defense to charges of price discrimination brought under the Robinson-Patman Act. Stated another way, a yes vote will signify your desire that the National Chamber oppose current Congressional bills which seek to limit or restrict the good faith defense.... A no vote will signify your desire that the National Chamber have no policy position on this particular subject -- that the Chamber continue to be strictly neutral, neither for nor against such legislation as HR 11 and S 11."

Philip M. Talbott, National Chamber president, Jan. 21 in a letter mailed to leaders of local organizations within the Chamber, said the referendum was "in strict accord" with Chamber by-laws.

Outlook

Kefauver Jan. 20 said he would push for early action on S 11 within the Judiciary Committee, where it is on the agenda.

Committee members reported in favor of the bill: Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Kefauver, Joseph O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), William Langer (R N.D.) and John Marshall Butler (R Md.). Reported opposed are William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.). Lobbyists are concentrating on these doubtful votes: Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah). The death of Sen. Matthew M. Neeley (D W.Va.) Jan. 18 left a vacancy on the Committee.

Proponents of S 11 believe they can muster the votes to bring the bill out of Committee. Once on the floor, there is considerable agreement it will pass.

In the House, Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Select Small Business Committee Jan. 14 said he would not push HR 11 until after the Senate acts. He said the outlook for passage of the legislation in 1958 by both the Senate and House was "very promising."



LEAD & ZINC MAY INFLUENCE TRADE OUTCOME

American lead and zinc miners, hit hard by falling prices over the past eight months, are awaiting the outcome of their request to the United States Tariff Commission for a sharp increase in duties on lead and zinc imports. Meanwhile, a bill to replace existing tariffs on lead and zinc with excise taxes that would vary according to the price of these metals is on the Senate calendar, having been reported by the Finance Committee last August. What, if any, action is taken to assist the lead and zinc mining industry is expected to influence the outcome of the reciprocal trade program.

Background

Since lead and zinc frequently occur together in nature, they are usually discussed together. Like other metals, they are mined as ores, then processed into concentrates that are refined by smelting into pig lead and slab zinc. Almost one-third of the lead consumed in the U.S. in 1956 went into storage batteries, while another 16 percent went into tetraethyl lead for gasoline. The largest use of zinc in 1956 was for galvanizing (43 percent); the second largest, for die castings, chiefly for automobile radiator grilles (35 percent). The extensive use made of both metals in the manufacture and operation of cars and trucks helps to explain the fact that the U.S. consumes about one-half of total world lead production and about one-third of total world zinc production.

Despite its position as the leading Nation in mine production of both lead and zinc, the U.S. has for many years imported substantial amounts of both metals, as ores and in refined form, to meet its consumption requirements. These imports increased sharply in 1940, slacked off a bit after World War II, then took another surge upward beginning in 1952, under the impact of U.S. defense and stockpiling programs. At the same time, U.S. mine production of both metals has decreased. Thus the ratio of imports to U.S. mine production has increased, in the case of lead, from 86 percent on the average in the period 1946-50 to 136 percent in 1956, and in the case of zinc, from 62 percent to 142 percent (see next page).

Behind this increase in imports lies the steady expansion of foreign lead and zinc production, stimulated by U.S. demand and, in some cases, financial assistance. America's principal suppliers of imported lead and zinc -- Canada, Mexico and Peru in the Western Hemisphere, and Australia and the Union of South Africa -- have all increased mine production by substantial percentages since 1951.

Both metals are characterized by a two-price system: a domestic and a world (called London) price. These fluctuate rapidly with changes in demand. During the Korean buildup, the domestic price for zinc moved from 10 cents a pound in early 1950 to 19.5 cents in late 1951, the London price from 11 to almost 24 cents. For lead, the domestic price rose in the same period from 11 cents to 19 cents a pound, the London price from 11 to 22.5 cents. Prices then sagged to approximately their earlier levels by 1954.

Tariff Issue

Under the impact of falling demand and prices, employment in the U.S. lead and zinc mining industry fell from 20,500 in 1951 to 16,400 in 1954. The drop, while small in terms of total national employment, represented a significant loss of income to a number of mining districts, particularly in western states. (In 1956, Missouri, Idaho and Utah together accounted for two-thirds of all lead mined in the U.S., while Montana, New York and Idaho accounted for one-third of all zinc mined. See next page for production by states.)

The lead-zinc mining industry appealed to the Tariff Commission in mid-1953 for relief under the "escape clause" of the Trade Agreements Act (Weekly Report, p. 4). On May 21, 1954, the Commission recommended to the President the maximum permissible increases in duties on lead and zinc imports. The President decided, Aug. 20, to reject the Commission's recommendation, and to rely instead upon accelerated stockpiling of lead and zinc to take price-depressing surplus production off the market.

As a result, both domestic and London prices of lead and zinc rose moderately through 1955 and were stabilized throughout 1956. Early in 1957, the Administration announced that long-range stockpile objectives for lead and zinc were nearing completion, and prices again declined. The domestic lead price is now under 13 cents, and that for zinc under 11 cents; London prices are substantially lower even after adding transportation and tariff charges. Employment in U.S. lead and zinc mines dropped from a high of 18,300 last March to 14,900 in October and is still lower today.

Excise Tax Proposal

Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton proposed last June that Congress impose excise taxes on lead and zinc imports, as a means of discouraging surplus foreign production and stabilizing domestic prices and output. The Administration proposal, introduced as a bill by Sens. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), was the subject of hearings before the Senate Finance Committee July 22-24. The bill would abolish tariffs on lead and zinc, and substitute for them a schedule of excise taxes, on a sliding scale, to be effective when lead and zinc prices fell within a stipulated range. This measure was then tacked on to a House-passed bill (HR 6894 -- H Rept 871) dealing with tariffs on mica, and reported to the Senate Aug. 20 (S Rept 1053).

On Aug. 16, however, the late Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), released a letter to the President saying that the excise tax proposal would "bypass" Presidential authority under the "escape clause." The President replied, Aug. 22, that he would ask the Tariff Commission to consider the issue, since the industry itself appeared to prefer that approach. (1957 Almanac, p. 654) The Commission concluded public hearings Nov. 26.

Pros and Cons

Raw material prices generally have been declining in recent months, as demand has slackened, and there is little dispute that total free world lead and zinc production is in excess of demand. In 1957, for example, the American Zinc Institute reports that U.S. zinc smelters delivered 180,000 tons to the U.S. Government, while smelter stocks increased from 68,000 to 166,000 tons -- making 278,000 tons of zinc that was not consumed.

U.S. lead and zinc interests themselves are divided over the manner in which to deal with the problem of over-supply. Domestic mining interests argue that they have made all of the production cutbacks so far, while foreign mines have made few or none. At current prices, they say, they cannot compete with foreign producers who enjoy much lower labor costs and, in many cases, richer ore deposits. They will be forced out of business, they say, unless lead and zinc imports are held down by higher tariffs and perhaps restricted by quotas.

A somewhat different view is held by those U.S. companies whose principal interests lie in smelting and refining lead and zinc, whether from domestic or foreign ores, or by secondary recovery methods from scrap. (The latter source accounted for 480,000 pounds of lead smelted in the U.S. in 1957.) These companies also have extensive interests in foreign mines, particularly in Latin America.

They maintain that higher duties or taxes on imported ores would not help marginal mines in the U.S., but would injure seriously the economies of the other countries involved. As for the Nation's strategic interest in maintaining its lead and zinc mines, they say that other producers in the Western Hemisphere should be regarded as part of the mobilization base available to the U.S. in case of need.

Outlook

The Senate Finance Committee-approved excise tax measure, denounced in a minority report by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) as "an attempt to undermine our reciprocal trade program," will not be taken up pending a decision by the Tariff Commission, according to Assistant Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). The Tariff Commission is expected to recommend an increase in lead and zinc tariffs, but it is not clear what action the President will take.

Much may depend on the time sequence. The President's trade program comes before the House Ways and Means Committee early in February. If a final decision on lead and zinc is still pending when the trade bill goes to the floor, supporters of the President's program expect to encounter trouble from Members whose districts are suffering from the lead-zinc price collapse.

In the Senate, at least five of the 15 members of the Finance Committee -- Democrats Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.); and Republicans George W. Malone (Nev.), Frank Carlson (Kan.) and Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) -- represent states with substantial interests in lead and zinc mining. The Finance Committee will consider the reciprocal trade legislation in the Senate.

Domestic Mine Production: 1956

(in short tons)

State	LEAD		State	ZINC	
	Tons	Percent		Tons	Percent
Total	352,826	100.0	Total	542,340	100.0
Mo.	123,783	35.1	Mont.	70,520	13.0
Idaho	64,321	18.2	N. Y.	59,111	10.9
Utah	49,555	14.0	Idaho	49,561	9.1
Colo.	19,856	5.6	Tenn.	46,023	8.5
Mont.	18,642	5.3	Utah	42,374	7.8
Okla.	12,350	3.5	Colo.	40,246	7.4
Ariz.	11,999	3.4	N. M.	35,010	6.5
Wash.	11,657	3.3	Kan.	28,665	5.3
Calif.	9,296	2.6	Okla.	27,515	5.1
Kan.	7,635	2.2	Wash.	25,609	4.7
Nev.	6,384	1.8	Ariz.	25,580	4.7
N. M.	6,042	1.7	Ill.	24,039	4.4
Ill.	3,832	1.1	Wis.	23,890	4.4
Va.	3,045	.9	Va.	19,196	3.5
Others	4,429	1.3	Others	25,001	4.7

Ratio of Imports to U.S. Production: Lead

(in short tons)

Year	U.S. Mine Production	Imports	Ratio of Imports
1946-50 (average)	390,200	336,000	86%
1951	388,200	257,900	66%
1952	390,200	628,100	161%
1953	341,900	552,300	161%
1954	325,400	443,400	136%
1955	338,000	462,200	137%
1956	352,800	479,900	136%

Ratio of Imports to U.S. Production: Zinc

(in short tons)

Year	U.S. Mine Production	Imports	Ratio of Imports
1946-50 (average)	611,800	381,400	62%
1951	681,200	390,800	57%
1952	666,000	565,300	85%
1953	547,400	748,300	137%
1954	473,500	612,300	129%
1955	514,700	673,700	131%
1956	542,300	770,300	142%

U.S. Trade with Lead - Zinc Suppliers: 1956

(in millions of dollars)

	U.S. IMPORTS FROM:			U.S. EXPORTS TO:
	Lead	Zinc	Total	Total
Canada	\$14.0	\$50.3	\$2,869.1	\$3,899.6
Mexico	30.7	19.7	394.5	836.4
Peru	25.2	16.3	132.3	158.7
Australia	31.9	4.1	137.3	178.6

U.S. Consumption of Lead & Zinc: 1956

(in short tons)

LEAD			ZINC		
Total	1,209,717		Total	1,008,790	
Storage batteries	370,771	31%	Galvanizing	439,146	43%
Tetraethyl lead	191,990	16%	Die castings	349,200	35%
Cable covering	134,339	11%	Brass		
Pigments	120,370	10%	products	124,004	12%



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Commemorative |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Congress, Constitution |
| Education & Housing | Government Operations |
| Health & Welfare | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Judicial Procedures |
| Immigration | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| International Affairs | Post Office & Civil Service |
| 5. LABOR | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Business & Commerce |
| Armed Services & Defense | Taxes & Tariffs |
| Veterans | |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2912 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price support on dairy products. THYE (R Minn.), Case (R S.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Mundt (R S.D.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.), Smith (R Maine) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2913 -- Provide for minimum acreage allotment for corn. THYE (R Minn.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Langer (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.), -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2914 -- Extend and enlarge Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2915 -- Preserve the family farm. THYE (R Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2924 -- Similar to S 2912. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Hennings (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Thye (R Minn.), Scott (D N.C.), Symington (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mundt (R S.D.), Potter (R Mich.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/9/58 --
- S 2931 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act to clarify authority of Secretary of Agriculture to pay for certain inspections made under such act; authorize the processing of inspected and noninspected poultry and poultry products in same establishments prior to Jan. 1, 1959. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2937 -- Provide equitable treatment for producers participating in soil bank program on basis of incorrect information furnished by Government. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2952 -- Preserve and establish a comprehensive full parity farm income improvement and protection program; expand domestic consumption and exports of American farm commodities; enable farmers to keep market supplies of farm commodities in reasonable balance with augmented demand; establish a yardstick family farm credit program. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2960 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to limit amount payable to producer in any one year for participation in acreage reserve and conservation reserve programs. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2971 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to permit unused portions of funds appropriated for carrying out conservation reserve program to be used for other conservation purposes. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Jan. 16, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,060	10,089
Joint Resolutions	139	503
Concurrent Resolutions	57	241
Simple Resolutions	242	443
TOTAL	3,498	11,276

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	HR 9610 to HR 10089 S 2912 to S 3060
Resolutions	S J Res 133 to S J Res 139 S Con Res 52 to S Con Res 57 S Res 207 to S Res 242 H J Res 462 to H J Res 503 H Con Res 231 to H Con Res 241 H Res 417 to H Res 443

- S 2977 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat-acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for the future. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2980 -- Amend section 334 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to postpone for one year the effective date of certain provisions eliminating credit for acreage history purposes of wheat acreage in excess of farm acreage allotment. CARROLL (D Colo.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2987 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, re price support for milk and butterfat. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3002 -- Extend special milk program for additional two-year period. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3039 -- Amend Agricultural Trade and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), Young (R N.D.), Aiken (R Vt.), Mundt (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3049 -- Provide better adaptation of price-support program to needs of farmers by providing more latitude for increasing acreage allotments, establish price supports; continue authority for disposition of surpluses. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Dirksen (R Ill.), Martin (R Iowa), Bricker (R Ohio) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 9614 -- Extend and expand the authority of P. L. 480, 83rd Congress. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9616 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9618 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for furnishing surplus dairy products to Coast Guard, the Coast Guard Academy and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9642 -- Provide minimum price support levels for whole milk and butterfat during 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958. COAD (D Iowa) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 9650 -- Similar to HR 9642. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/7/58 --
- HR 9674 -- Provide for mandatory price support through March 31, 1960, for milk and butterfat used in manufactured dairy products; maintain productive capacity of dairy farming industry; promote orderly marketing of adequate national supply of milk and dairy products; encourage increased domestic consumption of dairy products in interest of national health and security. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 9675 -- Extend for additional 4-year period the provisions of National Wool Act of 1954. KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9677 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9680 -- Establish price for marketing year ending March 31, 1959, provide method of computing parity prices for manufacturing milk. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9688 -- Similar to HR 9642. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9696 -- Support price of milk for manufacturing purposes at not less than \$3.50 per hundredweight. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9699 -- Similar to HR 9696. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9732 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; provide allowance for summer fallow practices in determining acreage allotment. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9741 -- Provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9745 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9812 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to discontinue acreage reserve program. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9814 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for future. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9819 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for future. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9828 -- Stabilize market supply and price of farm-produced feed grains and live-stock to insure continuous ample volume of meat products for consumers and provide equitable opportunity for farm producers to achieve income parity; provide means of meeting natural farm production disasters. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9859 -- Similar to HR 9675. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/9/58.

HR 9869 -- Compute wheat acreage allotments on basis of allotted acres. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9871 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports on dairy products. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9873 -- Establish a national emergency food storage and distribution program for purpose of transforming Government-owned agricultural commodities into edible staples in order to provide subsistence for large numbers of population of U.S., who would be destitute in event of a national or regional emergency or disaster. COAD (D Iowa) -- 1/9/58 -- House Armed Services.

HR 9893 -- Extend and expand authority of P.L. 480, 83rd Congress. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9894 -- Similar to HR 9893. HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 1/13/58.

HR 9895 -- Similar to HR 9675. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/13/58.

HR 9904 -- Amend section 12 of act of May 29, 1884, re research on foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9911 -- Enable Federal intermediate credit banks to limit endorsers' liability on loans in disaster areas. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9912 -- Provide minimum price support levels for whole milk and butterfat during 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9921 -- Similar to HR 9675. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/13/58.

HR 9933 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, by grouping of titles of such act amended into separately named acts; provide for application of such act so named; define a livestock auction market, a stockyard and packer buyer. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9934 -- Similar to HR 9911. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/13/58.

HR 9936 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase rate of penalty for overplanting cotton acreage allotments. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9938 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9973 -- Similar to HR 9675. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/14/58.

HR 9980 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports on dairy products. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 9995 -- Similar to HR 9675. HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/15/58.

HR 10007 -- Provide for a scientific study and research program for purpose of developing increased and additional industrial uses of agricultural products to reduce surpluses of such products and increase income of farmers. HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10011 -- Similar to HR 9814. HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/15/58.

HR 10012 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, re valuation of intangible benefits from works improvement. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10016 -- Similar to HR 9675. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/15/58.

HR 10025 -- Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports on dairy products. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10043 -- Similar to HR 9741. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10049 -- Similar to HR 9675. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10050 -- Re price-support program. HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10051 -- Similar to HR 10050. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10052 -- Similar to HR 10050. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10053 -- Similar to HR 10050. WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10056 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re cotton acreage. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10059 -- Similar to HR 9911. JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/16/58.

HR 10060 -- Provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 10073 -- Similar to HR 9642. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 1/16/58.

2. Appropriations

SENATE

S 2923 -- Make appropriation for U.S. participation in Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Appropriations.

HOUSE

HR 9866 -- Make additional appropriation for Hills Creek Dam, Willamette River Basin, Oreg., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Appropriations.

HR 9927 -- Making an appropriation for U.S. participation in Universal and International Exhibition of Brussels, 1958. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 2916 -- Provide for grants to States to assist them to increase salaries of teachers of science in secondary schools and provide necessary equipment to use in connection with instruction of scientific subjects in such schools. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2917 -- Promote general welfare of U.S. by providing program of scholarships for college undergraduate and graduate level education to be administered by Commissioner of Education. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2956 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to promote scientific education. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2957 -- Advance national security and welfare; promote progress of science by establishment of a U.S. Science Academy. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2967 -- Provide for establishment of National Science Academy, a program of scientific scholarships; encourage study of mathematics and science by assisting States in providing science education. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2992 -- Make certain assistance by a State, municipality, or other public body eligible as local grants-in-aid under section 110 (d) of Housing Act of 1949. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 9610 -- Provide for establishment of a U.S. Science Academy. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.

HR 9620 -- Amend P.L. 874, 81st Congress, re assistance for maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas, extend its effectiveness for 2 additional years. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 9623 -- Similar to HR 9620. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9634 -- Expedite utilization of television facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 9635 -- Provide for establishment of national program of science scholarships; provide for establishment of a program of loans to educational institutions to aid in providing adequate science facilities. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 9672 -- Similar to HR 9610. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9685 -- Similar to HR 9610. LONG (D La.) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9689 -- Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in order to provide that revenues under provisions of such act be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 9692 -- Provide for a scholarship program to aid in maintaining and strengthening U.S. leadership in certain fields of science and technology. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 9712 -- Similar to HR 9610. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/7/58.

HR 9725 -- Similar to HR 9692. SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 1/7/58.

Bills - 3

- HR 9731 -- Authorize Federal assistance to States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 9743 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 age at which a single woman can qualify for admission to low-rent housing project and the age at which a woman can qualify her family for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 9830 -- Authorize appropriation of funds to assist States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for general welfare. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 9902 -- Similar to HR 9610. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/13/58.
- HR 9905 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to grant scholarships and fellowships in scientific fields to promote defense and security of U.S. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9918 -- Establish Federal program of financial assistance to students in certain fields of science. LONG (D La.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9939 -- Provide for accelerated development of secondary school education in natural sciences in several States and Territories. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/13/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10067 -- Similar to HR 9610. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/16/58.
- HR 10068 -- Similar to HR 9918. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/16/58.
- H J Res 503 -- Similar to HR 9610. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 1/16/58.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2994 -- Provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by President of U.S. before Dec. 31, 1958, to be planned and conducted by Special Staff on Aging of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare with assistance and cooperation of other agencies of that Department and of other departments and agencies represented on Federal Council of Aging; assist several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to White House Conference on Aging. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3008 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit, under certain conditions, extension of coverage by insurance system established by such title to policemen and firemen of State of Minnesota. THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3026 -- Repeal Federal Explosives Act (55 Stat. 863). MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 9637 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9656 -- Similar to HR 9637. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9659 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 9695 -- Similar to HR 9659. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9702 -- Similar to HR 9659. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9720 -- Similar to HR 9659. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9822 -- Provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by President of U.S. before December 31, 1958, to be planned and conducted by Special Staff on Aging of U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare with assistance and cooperation of other agencies of that Department and other Departments and Agencies represented on Federal Council of Aging; assist several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to White House Conference on Aging. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 9829 -- Provide that certain State agreements under section 218 of Social Security Act be modified to secure coverage for nonprofessional school district employees without regard to existing limitations upon time within which such a modification may be made. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9832 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide that bona fide resident of a State may not be denied assistance under applicable State plan solely because of his failure to complete a minimum period of residence in such State. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9834 -- Increase amount of an individual's earnings which may be counted as basis for his benefits under old-age survivors, and disability insurance program. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9835 -- Extend coverage under Federal old-age survivors, and disability insurance system to self-employed physicians. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9836 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide more liberal terms and conditions for entitlement to disability insurance benefits (and disability freeze) thereunder. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9837 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of widow's insurance benefits payable thereunder. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 9838 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide cost-of-living increases in benefits. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9839 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate provisions which reduce old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman before she attains age 65. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9840 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide increased benefits for individuals who postpone their retirement and continue in covered employment or self-employment after attaining retirement age. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9841 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow under retirement age may continue to receive mother's insurance benefits in certain cases. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9842 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to \$5,000 a year earnings permitted without deductions. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 9846 -- Amend section 5 of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that adoption of a child shall not terminate his entitlement to a child's insurance annuity thereunder. WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9857 -- Similar to HR 9659. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9858 -- Similar to HR 9659. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9864 -- Similar to HR 9637. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9916 -- Similar to HR 9659. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/13/58.
- HR 9964 -- Similar to HR 9659. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9965 -- Similar to HR 9659. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9997 -- Similar to HR 9659. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 1/15/58.
- HR 10002 -- Increase amount of an individual's earnings which may be counted as basis for his benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10003 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to women at age 60. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10008 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that rental value of a parsonage not be included in determining amount of a retired minister's outside earnings for purposes of work clause. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10014 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit, under certain conditions, extension of coverage by insurance system established by such title to policemen and firemen of State of Minnesota. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10019 -- Similar to HR 9659. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/15/58.
- HR 10027 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10032 -- Similar to HR 9659. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/15/58.
- HR 10046 -- Prohibit officers and employees of U.S., Territories of the U.S., and D.C. from treating water supplies with fluoride compounds. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10048 -- Provide an exemption from participation in Federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10057 -- Similar to HR 9659. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 1/16/58.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 2930 -- Establish a Commission on Immigration and Naturalization. IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3009 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to accord Korean war veterans equal naturalization privileges. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 2933 -- Extend life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission and increase its authorization. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S 2999 -- Amend Act of August 5, 1953, creating Corridor Bataan Memorial Commission. WILEY (R Wis.), Douglas (D Ill.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 9686 -- Create a United States Academy of Foreign Service. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 9856 -- Extend life of Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission and increase its authorization. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/9/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 9865 -- Similar to HR 9856. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/58.
 HR 9868 -- Similar to HR 9856. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/9/58.
 HR 9874 -- Similar to HR 9856. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/9/58.
 HR 9935 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 10031 -- Provide for appointment of an assistant to Secretary of State to be known as Assistant for International Cultural Relations. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 HR 10069 -- Amend act of Aug. 5, 1953, creating the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 237 -- Express friendship of the people of U.S. for people of Italy and express hope that Italy will remain one of the free and democratic nations of world. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 241 -- Extend greetings of the U.S. to Government and people of Israel on occasion of the 10th anniversary of independence of Israel. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 439 -- Request Secretary of State to secure an agreement with Japan to protect Alaska-spawned salmon. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 442 -- Express sense of the House of Representatives concerning convoking of special session of General Assembly of the U.N. on refugee problem. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 2925 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to require labor organizations to give their members an opportunity to vote on certain matters by secret ballot. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 2926 -- Amend section 302 of Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to prohibit certain payments to labor organizations by agents of employers or by labor relations experts, advisers, or consultants retained or engaged by employers. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 2927 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it unfair labor practice for a labor organization to carry on picketing under certain conditions for organizational purposes or for purpose of forcing an employer to recognize such labor organization as the representative of his employees. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 2928 -- Amend sections 9 (f) and (g) of National Labor Relations Act to impose criminal penalties for failure by labor organizations to file information required by such sections, and to authorize Secretary of Labor to make public information filed under such sections. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3001 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended, for purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Butler (R Md.), Jenner (R Ind.), Curtis (R Neb.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3044 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide certain safeguards against misuse of funds of labor organizations. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3045 -- Strengthen democratic processes and procedures in elections of officers of labor organizations. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3046 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to deny benefits of such act to labor organizations having officers who have been convicted of certain offenses. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3047 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to make it an unfair labor practice to engage in picketing unless authorized by certain percentage of employees of the employer whose premises are being picketed. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3048 -- Deny income-tax exemption to labor organizations which participate in, or intervene in, political campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 9647 -- Prohibit interstate transportation of minors less than 16 years of age for employment purposes. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 9678 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, to clarify authority of States and Territories re certain cases within purview of such act. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 9704 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3015 -- Permit payment of dependency allotments authorized by Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to certain persons performing active duty for training with Armed Forces. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

- S 3040 -- Permit certain alien spouses of members of Armed Forces to reenter the U.S. without payment of visa fees. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S J Res 137 -- Require that design for U.S. Air Force Academy Chapel be approved by Committees on Appropriations and Armed Services before appropriated funds are expended for construction of such chapel. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 9611 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947, to provide for coordination and integration of policies and procedures re Federal programs in fields of science and technology. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9612 -- Prohibit President from calling out National Guard and from using Federal troops in enforcement of State laws and Federal court orders. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9615 -- Amend section 1331 of title 10 of U.S.C. to authorize retired pay for certain individuals who were reservists before August 16, 1945 and who performed active duty during the Korean conflict. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9622 -- Provide for engineering, location, and site planning studies to determine feasibility of abandonment by Department of Army of a portion of Camp Stoneham, Calif. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9643 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment of certain schoolteachers and persons studying to become school teachers. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9651 -- Replace Joint Chiefs of Staff in Department of Defense with one Chief of Staff. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9667 -- Prohibit use of National Guard to obstruct the enforcement of any Federal law or any order of a Federal court. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9670 -- Authorize furnishing of Gold Star lapel buttons to widows, parents, and next of kin of persons who lost or lose their lives as a result of injury or disease incurred or aggravated in the armed services of the U.S. in time of war. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9673 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to provide conditions under which retired pay may be paid in case of retired officers dropped from rolls. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9698 -- Amend section 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide allowance for transportation of house trailers upon permanent change of station by members of a uniformed service be increased to not more than 34 cents per mile. POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9705 -- Eliminate discrimination and segregation in National Guard and Air National Guard and prohibit use of National Guard and Air National Guard to aid or abet violation of Federal law. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9721 -- Amend section 1482 of title 10 of U.S.C. to provide for payment of transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9723 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide additional pay for members of uniformed services who serve in Antarctica. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9724 -- Provide for presentation of a medal to persons who serve or have served as members of a U.S. expedition in Antarctica continuously for a period of more than 30 days. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9739 -- Authorize Secretary of Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for national security. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9746 -- Amend section 332 of title 10 of U.S.C. to limit use of Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or orders of Federal courts. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9747 -- Amend title 10 of U.S.C. to prohibit calling of National Guard into Federal service except in time of war or invasion or upon the request of a State. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9818 -- Provide for procurement of judge advocates and law specialist officers for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9843 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment of college students enrolled in science courses, and provide that such students may satisfy their military obligation by employment in certain defense industries. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9847 -- Establish a Commission on Outer Space for purpose of promoting development and use of rockets, missiles, satellites, and spaceships. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9875 -- Provide for removal of naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif., to a site on Willapa Harbor, Wash. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9906 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make unlawful use of any member or unit of Armed Forces of National Guard, as such, to obstruct Federal authority. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 9907 -- Similar to HR 9747. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/13/58.
 HR 9908 -- Amend section 332 of title 10 of U.S.C. to limit use of Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or orders of Federal courts. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 9937 -- Amend the Internal Security Act of 1950. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Un-American Activities.

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- HR 9966 -- Establish a National Commission on Astronautics for purpose of promoting research, development, and operations in field of astronautics. COAD (D Iowa) -- 1/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9972 -- Amend section 2304 of title 10 of U.S.C. to permit Armed Forces to purchase textiles by negotiated contract. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9975 -- Similar to HR 9747. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9976 -- Amend section 332 of title 10 of U.S.C. to limit use of Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or orders of Federal courts. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9977 -- Change method of computing basic pay for members of uniformed services, to provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9978 -- Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the U.S. Coast Guard. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Merchant Marine & Fisheries.
- HR 9979 -- Similar to HR 9977. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 10020 -- Amend title 10 of U.S.C. re nomination of cadets and midshipmen for appointment to service academies. MAY (R Conn.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Armed Services.
- H Con Res 238 -- Express sense of Congress re deferment from inducting of school-teachers under the Universal Military Training and Service Act. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 2966 -- Provide for payment of pension to widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict on same basis as widows and children of veterans of World War I. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 2978 -- Establish a program of educational assistance to veterans who served in Armed Forces of U.S. after Jan. 31, 1955. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2995 -- Encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500 to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend direct loan program for veterans. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3005 -- Provide benefits established by Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to persons who graduated from Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps training in 1954 and served on active duty for training in Air National Guard before Feb. 1, 1955. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 9621 -- Name Veterans' Administration hospital at Topeka, Kan. the Colney-O'Neil Memorial Veterans' Hospital. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9671 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that burial allowance payable thereunder be increased to \$250. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9700 -- Consolidate into one act all laws administered by Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9710 -- Similar to HR 9671. ROBESON (R Ky.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9711 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict on same basis as pension: provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9714 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9715 -- Recognize waiver of benefits payable under a private or public retirement plan for purpose of meeting annual income limitations for disability or death pensions. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9716 -- Remove 1-year limitation on payment of accrued benefits. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9717 -- Provide that veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while hospitalized. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9718 -- Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and children of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9719 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend veterans guaranteed home loan program for 2 years. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9722 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a court to which appeals may be taken from Board of Veterans' Appeals in Veterans' Administration. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9726 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that Veterans' Administration not sever service connection of any veteran's disability when he has been in receipt of compensation for 10 or more years. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 9729 -- Encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend direct loan program for veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9730 -- Stabilize and "freeze" as of Jan. 1, 1958, Veterans' Administration Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1945 edition, and extensions thereto. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9744 -- Encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500 to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend direct loan program for veterans. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9823 -- Amend War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956 to provide educational benefits thereunder to children of members of the U.S. Navy who were killed while on convoy duty in 1941. HALE (R Maine.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9867 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/9/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9896 -- Revise basis for establishing wartime service connection for multiple sclerosis and chronic functional psychoses. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 9897 -- Exclude up to \$3,000 commercial insurance from consideration as income for death pension purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10018 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. MCINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10028 -- Amend title II of Veterans' Benefits Act to limit closing or transfer of functions or activities of Veterans' Administration regional offices, or hospitals, homes, or centers. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/15/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10029 -- Provide a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for organic heart disease which develops within 2 years from date of separation from active service. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/15/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 10065 -- Similar to HR 9729. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/16/58.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- HR 9653 -- Provide that Fort Gaines lock and dam on Chattahoochee River shall hereafter be known and designated as Walter F. George lock and dam. FORRESTER (D Ga.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9713 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Patriot's Day with a likeness of Paul Revere on such stamp. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9970 -- Provide for a national cemetery in vicinity of Sioux City, in State of Iowa -- HOEVEN (R Iowa) (by request) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 462 -- Provide for annual issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate birth of Jesus Christ in true spirit of Christmas. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 463 -- Establish Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 464 -- Similar to H J Res 463. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 465 -- Designate rose as national flower of United States. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 466 -- Similar to H J Res 463. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 467 -- Authorize President to issue proclamation calling upon people of U.S. to commemorate with appropriate ceremonies 100th anniversary of admission of State of Oregon into the Union. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 469 -- Similar to H J Res 463. KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 470 -- Similar to H J Res 463. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 471 -- Similar to H J Res 463. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 475 -- Similar to H J Res 467. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 477 -- Similar to H J Res 463. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 478 -- Similar to H J Res 463. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- H J Res 479 -- Designate 1st day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 481 -- Similar to H J Res 463. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/8/58.
- H J Res 483 -- Amend act of August 20, 1954, establishing a commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 484 -- Similar to H J Res 463 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58.
- H J Res 485 -- Similar to H J Res 463. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58.
- H J Res 486 -- Similar to H J Res 467. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/8/58.
- H J Res 488 -- Similar to H J Res 463. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/58.
- H J Res 493 -- Similar to H J Res 479. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/13/58.
- H J Res 498 -- Similar to H J Res 463. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/15/58.
- H J Res 499 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate birth of Samuel Chester Reid. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/51/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- H J Res 500 -- Similar to H J Res 463. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/15/58.

- H J Res 502 -- Similar to H J Res 479, JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 1/16/58.
 H Con Res 233 -- Re congressional recognition of National Railroad Museum to be located at Green Bay, Wis. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 236 -- Request President to designate year 1960 as "Visit U.S.A. Year". FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION

SENATE

- S J Res 138 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S J Res 139 -- Similar to S J Res 138, CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/16/58.

HOUSE

- HR 9613 -- Provide for establishment of a Joint Committee To Study the Problems Relating to the Navigation, Use, and Control of Outer Space. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Rules.
 HR 9619 -- Provide for establishment of a Congressional Award for Scientific Achievement to be granted to certain individuals in recognition of their outstanding contributions to scientific endeavors. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Rules.
 HR 9663 -- Similar to HR 9613, KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
 HR 9827 -- Establish within Library of Congress a translation bureau for purpose of translating into English and indexing articles of a scientific nature appearing in foreign journals and periodicals received in Library. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Administration.
 HR 9901 -- Similar to HR 9613, BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/13/58.
 HR 9929 -- Similar to HR 9619, ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/13/58.
 HR 9994 -- Establish a Commission To Study Adequacy of Compensation for Real Property Acquired by United States. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Public Works.
 H J Res 468 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution prohibiting a State from taxing certain income of a nonresident. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 472 -- Similar to H J Res 468, MORANO (R Conn.) -- 1/7/58.
 H J Res 473 -- Similar to H J Res 468, OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58.
 H J Res 474 -- Similar to H J Res 468, OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58.
 H J Res 476 -- Propose amendment to Constitution to authorize Congress to limit power of courts of the U.S. to determine that statutes of the U.S. or any State are repugnant to Constitution of the U.S. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 480 -- Similar to H J Res 468, WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/7/58.
 H J Res 482 -- Similar to H J Res 468, ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/8/58.
 H J Res 487 -- Similar to H J Res 468, WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 1/8/58.
 H J Res 489 -- Establish Joint Committee on Earth Satellites and Problems of Outer Space. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Rules.
 H J Res 491 -- Similar to H J Res 468, FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/13/58.
 H J Res 492 -- Establish a commission on REA Loan Programs. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Agriculture.
 H J Res 494 -- Establish Committee on Office of Vice President. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 495 -- Similar to H J Res 492, VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 1/13/58.
 H J Res 497 -- Similar to H J Res 468, RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/14/58.
 H J Res 501 -- Propose amendment to Constitution prohibiting State from taxing certain income of nonresident. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H Con Res 240 -- Conduct an investigation covering attempts on part of U.N. to organize a world government. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Rules.
 H Con Res 232 -- Provide that U.S. mission to U.N. take steps to have each day's session in U.N. opened with a prayer. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 234 -- Provide for printing of additional copies of staff consultation entitled "The Communist Mind". WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 235 -- Provide for printing of additional copies of staff consultations entitled "The Ideological Fallacies of Communism". WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 423 -- Provide for further expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (1) (h) incurred by Committee on Government Operations. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 425 -- Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 426 -- Authorize funds for operation of Committee on Un-American Activities. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 428 -- Establish position of a stock and inventory clerk in stationery room, Office of the Clerk. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 432 -- Provide funds for Committee on the Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 433 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of programs and policies of Federal Government re science in order to determine whether changes should be made in such programs and policies in order to develop a comprehensive and well-integrated national science policy. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Rules.

- H Res 434 -- Authorize additional expenses for conducting studies and investigations authorized by H Res 56 of 85th Congress. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/14/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 435 -- Propose a study and investigation into problems surrounding power of several States to tax the incomes of nonresidents. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Rules.
 H Res 438 -- Provide funds for investigations and studies made by Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to H Res 64 and 65. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/15/58 -- House Administration.
 H Res 443 -- Provide additional funds for expenses incurred by House Committee on Banking and Currency in conducting studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by H Res 86. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3034 -- Authorize training of employees of U.S. Department of Interior at public or private facilities. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 9862 -- Increase debt limit of U.S. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 9955 -- Similar to HR 9862, MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/14/58.
 HR 9956 -- Similar to HR 9862, REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/58.
 HR 10010 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize disposal of certain surplus property to public health agencies of a State, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 10066 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain industrial manufacturing plants owned by U.S. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 2922 -- Authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 3051 -- Amend act terminating Federal supervision over Klamath Indian tribe by providing in alternative for private or Federal acquisition of part of tribal forest that must be sold. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 3057 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
 S 3058 -- Amend act regulating bringing of actions for damages against D.C., approved Feb. 28, 1933. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
 S 3059 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1899, as amended. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 9617 -- Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with Huntley reclamation project, Montana. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9626 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska, or the continental U.S., either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 9627 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands in Alaska to city of Ketchikan, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9703 -- Provide for an elective Governor and an elective Lieutenant Governor of Virgin Islands. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9737 -- Provide for acquisition by U.S. of tribal lands of Klamath Tribe of Indians. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9740 -- Provide that U.S. hold certain land in trust for members of Makah Tribe of Indians. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9824 -- Authorize preparation of a roll of members of Quapaw Tribe and provide for per capita distribution of funds arising from certain judgment in favor of such tribe. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 1/8/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 9900 -- Provide for special roll of corrections; classify; and grouping as follows: landless and retaining trust property; certain bands of the Sioux Tribe of Indians to determine who is Indian and who is not. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

Bills - 7

HR 10004 -- Provide that procuring of certain licenses and payment of certain taxes not be required for buses carrying only schoolchildren or Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts for sightseeing purposes in D.C. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/15/58 -- House District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 2970 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18, U.S.C., to provide for admission of certain evidence to safeguard individual rights without hampering effective and intelligent law enforcement. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3013 -- Amend section 605 of Communications Act of 1934 to authorize certain communications to be intercepted in compliance with State law. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Ives (R N.Y.), Ervin (D N.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3032 -- Extend Federal Tort Claims Act to members of National Guard when engaged in training or duty under Federal law. BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S J Res 133 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to make provision for Congress to determine inability of President of U.S. to discharge powers and duties of his office. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S J Res 134 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to establish a committee to determine inability of President to discharge powers and duties of his office. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 9625 -- Amend act of September 11, 1957. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9652 -- Authorize Attorney General to institute for U.S. a civil action for preventive relief whenever any acts have been committed which would give rise to a cause of action under section 1980 of Revised Statutes. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9665 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for certain judicial review of administrative removals and suspensions of Federal employees. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9666 -- Secure and protect civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9679 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on State laws. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9701 -- Better assurance of protection of citizens of U.S. and other persons within several States from mob violence and lynchings. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9707 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Administration.
- HR 9748 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to permit actions to recover damages for personal injuries sustained in an automobile accident to be brought in judicial district in which such accident occurred. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9817 -- Re venue in tax refund suits by corporations. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9825 -- Revise Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Administration.
- HR 9844 -- Amend title 17 of U.S.C. (re copyrights) to provide for selective deposit of sound recordings of copyrighted works in Library of Congress. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9903 -- Establish a commission to determine inability of President or one acting as President to discharge powers and duties of office of President. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 1/13/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 10047 -- Provide for redistricting of judicial district of North Dakota. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 490 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to establish a commission to determine inability of a President to discharge powers and duties of Office of President. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 1/13/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 2939 -- Amend section 105 of Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 to authorize additional appropriations for construction of roads on public lands. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2961 -- Amend Colorado River Storage Project Act in order to limit interest rate applicable to each unit of a storage project and each participating project constructed pursuant to such act. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2964 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to a compact between State of Connecticut and State of Massachusetts re flood control. BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2973 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish a fishery extension service in Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of Interior for purpose of carrying out cooperative fishery extension work with States, Territories, and possessions. PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 2974 -- Amend Federal Airport Act in order to extend time for making grants under provisions of such act. PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2975 -- Authorize modification of project for Rio Grande Basin in order to provide for completion of middle Rio Grande portion of such project. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2976 -- Provide for Federal contribution toward cost of dam and reservoir to be constructed on Canadian River by State of New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2991 -- Direct Secretary of Navy to convey a portion of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., to State of Rhode Island. GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S 3000 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for an accelerated atomic-power program, to accelerate development of controlled thermonuclear processes, to accelerate the development of nuclear propulsion for rockets. GORE (D Tenn.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 1/16/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S 3025 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 632), re rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties in New York City area. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3033 -- Amend section 13 of Federal Highway Act to permit Secretary of Commerce to reimburse States for U.S. pro rata share of value of materials stockpiled in vicinity of Federal-aid highway projects for use in construction or reconstruction work involved in such projects. BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3041 -- Provide for assisting States in improvement and control of certain areas adjacent to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S J Res 135 -- Provide for construction by Dept. of Interior of a full scale demonstration plant for production, from sea or other saline waters of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 9657 -- Provide for assisting States in improvement and control of certain areas adjacent to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. HALE (R Maine) -- 1/7/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9662 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in U.S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9694 -- Provide for disposal of federally owned property at an obsolescent canalized waterway. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9708 -- Exchange certain lands in city of Detroit, Mich. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 9733 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands and rights-of-way in State of Wyoming to county of Teton, Wyo. THOMPSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9738 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey to city of Macon, Ga., a parcel of land in said city of Macon containing 5.39 acres, more or less. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9821 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9848 -- Provide for a National Capital Center of Performing Arts which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on part of land in D.C. made available for Smithsonian Gallery of Art. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9909 -- Direct Secretary of Navy to convey a portion of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I. to State of R.I. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9924 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to a compact between State of Connecticut and State of Massachusetts re flood control. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9930 -- Similar to HR 9924. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 1/13/58.
- HR 9932 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to State Board of Education of State of Florida. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 9969 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct the San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif., to enter into an agreement with State of Calif. re financing, construction, and operation of such unit. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 496 -- Permit the utilization of existing structures on National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 9996 -- Authorize a revision of boundaries of Edison Laboratory National Monument, N.J. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9998 -- Similar to HR 9662. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/15/58.
- HR 10001 -- Amend act of July 31, 1953 re Arch Hurley Conservancy District, Tucumcari reclamation project, N.M. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10005 -- Provide for joint development of waterpower resources of Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. by U.S. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 10006 -- Authorize Santa Cruz Harbor project, Santa Cruz, Calif. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10009 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain surplus real property to Newaygo, Mich. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Government Operations.

- HR 10017 -- Prohibit Government agencies to acquire or use the National Grange headquarters site without specific congressional approval. MCINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 10045 -- Provide for sale of all of real property acquired by Secretary of Commerce for construction of Burke Airport, Va. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10055 -- Provide for control of certain advertising on federally owned or controlled lands adjacent to National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and to encourage such control on other lands adjacent to such National System. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Public Works.
- H Con Res 239 -- Express sense of Congress re completion of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways in vicinity of D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 2958 -- Impose certain residence requirements for appointment to position of rural mail carrier. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 2996 -- Permit certain additional services to count for retirement purposes. SPARKMAN (D ALA.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3011 -- Provide for an effective system of personnel administration for the executive branch of Government. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3012 -- Re fixing of wage rates for employees of navy yard. PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Armed Services.
- S 3036 -- Amend part of act of June 9, 1896 (20 Stat. 313), re establishment of post-al stations and branch post offices, so as to permit them to be established within 10 miles of boundary of adjoining city. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3038 -- Make provisions of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act applicable to certain civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of Armed Forces. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3043 -- Provide certain benefits for Government employees employed as fire fighters. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3050 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3052 -- Revise basic compensation schedules of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3056 -- Increase rates of basic compensation in Postal field service. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 9624 -- Provide that rates of compensation of officers and employees subject to Classification Act of 1949 be fixed and adjusted by wage boards on basis of prevailing rates and practices. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9636 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9638 -- Increase rates of basic salary of employees in postal field service. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9639 -- Similar to HR 9636. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9640 -- Similar to HR 9638. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9641 -- Similar to HR 9636. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9644 -- Provide cost-of-living increases in compensation of postal employees in localities of 500,000 population or more. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9645 -- Similar to HR 9638. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9658 -- Similar to HR 9638. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9676 -- Similar to HR 9638. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9681 -- Similar to HR 9638. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9682 -- Similar to HR 9636. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9684 -- Similar to HR 9636. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9687 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9735 -- Include as creditable service for purposes of Civil Service Retirement Act certain unused sick leave to credit of an employee. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9831 -- Similar to HR 9638. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/8/58.
- HR 9861 -- Similar to HR 9638. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9863 -- Similar to HR 9638. MERKOW (R N.H.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9870 -- Similar to HR 9638. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/9/58.
- HR 9872 -- Provide for adjustment of basic salaries of postal field service employees on regional basis in accordance with prevailing wage rates. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/9/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9925 -- Similar to HR 9636. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/13/58.
- HR 9967 -- Similar to HR 9636. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9968 -- Similar to HR 9638. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9974 -- Similar to HR 9638. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/58.
- HR 9999 -- Similar to HR 9636. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/15/58.

- HR 10063 -- Similar to HR 9638. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/16/58.
- HR 10064 -- Similar to HR 9636. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/16/58.
- HR 10071 -- Authorize appointment of certain persons to permanent positions in hospital management and administration in competitive civil service. TEAGUE (D Texas.) -- 1/16/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 10072 -- Similar to HR 10071. TEAGUE (D Texas.) -- 1/16/58.
- H Res 429 -- Reaffirm belief in merit system principle for Government employment. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/13/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- H Res 430 -- Similar to H Res 429. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/13/58.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2918 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to authorize disaster loans to small business concerns suffering substantial economic injury as a result of excessive rainfall. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2919 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for retired employees of air carriers. THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2920 -- Provide for small business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Symington (D Mo.), Thye (R Minn.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2921 -- Enable Federal intermediate credit banks to limit endorser's liability on loans in disaster areas. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Symington (D Mo.), Allott (R Cal.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2934 -- Prohibit charging of a fee to view telecasts in private homes. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2951 -- Authorize private transactions involving sale, acquisition, or holding of gold within U.S., its Territories and possessions, including Alaska. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2959 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to permit making of loans to small business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury because of certain disasters. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 2993 -- Expand opportunities of small businesses to participate in and to derive benefits from research and development. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/13/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3016 -- Provide for issuance of dealers' aircraft registration certificates. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3017 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to undertake certain activities at request of public or private parties at expense of requesting party. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/16/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 9629 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to prohibit granting of authority to broadcast subscription television programs. BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 1/7/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9631 -- Prohibit introduction or movement in commerce of toys or children's apparel, children's furniture or children's oral utensils which are made in whole or in part of a toxic or flammable substance. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9648 -- Amend Railway Labor Act to provide a fine for violations of section 6 of that act. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9654 -- Authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9663 -- Amend Federal Power Act to prohibit Federal Power Commission from treating propaganda advertising, lobbying, and other political expenditures as operating expenses in computing rates and charges by licensees and public utilities; require licensees and public utilities to report such expenditures; require Commission to investigate and report upon such expenditures by licensees and public utilities. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9669 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit interstate commerce in stilettos and switchblade and gravity knives. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 9690 -- Prohibit charging of a fee to view telecasts in private homes. MADDEN (R Ind.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9706 -- Similar to HR 9690. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/58.
- HR 9709 -- Amend section 27 of Merchant Marine Act of 1920. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9727 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide that disaster loans to cover economic injury may be made to small-business concerns in a duly designated disaster area without regard to nature of disaster. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/7/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 9820 -- Similar to HR 9669. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58.
- HR 9826 -- Amend Section 27 of Merchant Marine Act of 1920. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

For more bills introduced in this Taxes & Economic Policy Category, as of Jan. 16, see Weekly Report of Jan. 31, 1958.

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Administration agriculture proposals.

BACKGROUND -- In his Jan. 16 farm message, President Eisenhower requested a nine-point program, including authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to set price supports at levels ranging from 60-90 percent of parity. (Weekly Report, p. 97)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 17 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said: "The shortcomings of our past programs are quite clear, we have tried to legislate prices artificially, without full consideration for the inevitable forces of supply and demand...."

Benson said existing price supports ranging between 75 and 90 percent of parity were "too narrow to permit the expansion of markets needed to absorb the increased production which our farms will likely produce." Benson said he did not "contemplate 60 percent of parity" -- the lowest amount requested.

Jan. 22 -- Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) urged Benson to consider a two-price plan under which high supports would be paid only on the portion of a crop used domestically. Benson said study of the plan had uncovered difficulties but that he still had an open mind on it.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 23 -- Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said Benson stood no chance of winning passage of lower price support minimums.

SPECIAL SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On legislation to modify the programs of grants to schools in areas affected by Federal activities. (1957 Almanac, p. 668)

BACKGROUND -- In his fiscal 1959 budget, President Eisenhower asked that Federal impacted-area assistance be restricted to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property. He asked that all operating and construction grants be gradually reduced and terminated completely by 1963.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- Elliott L. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare said grants should be limited to "situations where there is a clear and direct Federal responsibility." He said a large program was, in effect, "favored treatment for many hundreds of communities as compared with others of equal or greater need." Richardson said the need to accomplish Federal savings was one reason for the recommended legislation.

Jan. 21 -- Richardson said the suggested cutbacks "cannot be characterized as just a Budget Director's recommendation." Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) called the recommendation an "unsound proposal."

Jan. 22 -- Thompson suggested that civilian manpower chiefs of the armed services would have to build additional schools on their bases if the Administration program received approval.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

The following committee assignments have been announced since the beginning of the second session:

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- to Government Operations.

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- to Joint Atomic Energy.

Rep. James B. Frazier (D Tenn.) -- to Ways and Means from Judiciary and Un-American Activities.

Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) -- to Un-American Activities.

Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- to Appropriations from Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Post Office and Civil Service.

Rep. Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.) -- to Government Operations from District of Columbia.

Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) -- to Judiciary.

Rep. Roland V. Libonati (D Ill.) -- to Judiciary.

Rep. H. Allen Smith (R Calif.) -- to Judiciary.

Rep. John A. LaFore Jr. (R Pa.) -- to Education and Labor.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- to Joint Internal Revenue Taxation.

Rep. Milton W. Glenn (R N.J.) -- to Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Glenn took the GOP seat on the Committee previously held by Rep. Vincent J. Dellay (N.J.), who became a Democrat Jan. 14 and resigned from the Committee Jan. 20.

SCIENTIFIC SECRECY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On availability of scientific and technological information.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, said more than 90 percent of Government information currently classified should be released to the public. He also urged Congressional action to require publication and distribution of all unclassified Government research.

Dr. Donald J. Hughes, senior physicist at Brookhaven National Laboratories, said the separate security system of each Government agency was preventing a free exchange of information among scientists doing similar work.

Jan. 21 -- Dr. Wallace R. Brode, science adviser to the Secretary of State, and Dr. Hiden T. Cox, executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, urged less Government secrecy in basic research projects, abolition of the multiple clearance procedure and increased availability of scientific information in useful form.

Jan. 22 -- Dr. Warren Weaver, Rockefeller Foundation vice president, said the United States had a "queer and unbelievable" policy in restricting visits of Soviet scientists. Weaver, in a prepared statement, urged the Government to increase support of scientific journals, set up scientific fellowships for newsmen and give more complete accounts on Government scientific activities.

MISSILE INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On U.S. satellite and missile programs. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 14 -- Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in closed session testimony released Jan. 17, said the spreading of "mistaken conclusions" that U.S. military strength was inferior to that of Russia was a "most dangerous misapprehension," and "could actually increase the probability of total war." He criticized Committee questioning of the military on the defense program, said "some of these boys are taking a pretty good beating, the Schrievers and the Gavins and the rest of them." The Defense Department Jan. 19 restored deletions in Twining's testimony, including a statement that he "was not talking about these hearings."

Jan. 17 -- Board Chairman Donald W. Douglas Sr. of Douglas Aircraft Corp. said his company two years ago felt the Zeus anti-missile project warranted a go-ahead, but "so far only a small fraction of the necessary funds has been made available."

Jan. 20 -- Alexander P. deSeversky, aeronautical consultant, said Russia had missiles that could wipe out "instantaneously and simultaneously" all NATO bases.

Jan. 21 -- Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of Naval Operations in 1945-47, opposed a single chief of staff, suggested a three-member group with a rotating chairmanship. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Air Force head in 1947-48, favored a single chief of staff to issue orders under authority of the Defense Secretary.

Subcommittee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said the Defense Department had withheld a top-secret report on military attack strategy, prepared at Johns Hopkins University, until Johnson accidentally learned of it and that it could have saved "weeks of work."

Jan. 22 -- Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy, in closed session testimony summarized by Johnson, said he hoped to have a final recommendation on reorganization ready for Congressional consideration during the current session.

Jan. 23 -- Gen. Lucius D. Clay (Ret.) said he favored a single military chief, authority for the Defense Secretary to transfer funds among the services, and increased power for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Jan. 21 -- The House Armed Services Committee, continuing its defense program inquiry, released earlier testimony by Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles, who said that in expediting missile development, "there is nothing that Congress can do beyond the appropriation of the funds that we have asked for." Quarles said Dr. James Killian, special presidential assistant on scientific matters, had no decision-making powers, but rather "a hidden big stick."

McElroy named as civilian consultants on reorganization: Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization; Charles A. Coolidge, a former Assistant Defense Secretary, and William C. Foster, a former Deputy Defense Secretary.

Jan. 22 -- President Eisenhower, in a letter to Johnson, declined to give Congress or release to the public the Gaither and Killian defense reports, said he considered it "improper and unwise" to violate the panels' confidence or make public their "highly secret facts."

TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On general tax revision. (Weekly Report, p. 84)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 17 -- Budget Director Percival F. Brundage urged the full cooperation of Congress to avoid a tax increase. "If we can reach some satisfactory agreement with the Soviet Union...toward disarmament," he said, "...then we can consider tax reductions."

Jan. 20 -- Stanley H. Ruttenburg, AFL-CIO research director, urged an increase from \$600 to \$700 in individual tax exemptions.

Fred W. Peel of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce urged extension of the current 14 percent tax differential on income earned abroad.

Robert J. Kelliher, head of the tax committee of the National Trade Council, and Paul D. Seghers, spokesman for the Federal Tax Forum of New York, urged Congress to eliminate double taxation on U.S. foreign investments.

Other witnesses included Stanley Surrey, Harvard University; Roy Blough, Columbia University; John M. Barker, General Mills Corp.; Thomas Stark, National Railroad Pension Forum; Bert Thompson and C. Ray Robinson, Jockeys Guild.

Jan. 21 -- Lincoln Arnold, spokesman for the American Mining Congress, urged repeal of current limitations on deductions of exploration expenditures from taxable income.

Otto Gressens, chairman of the National Coal Assn. tax committee, urged an increase in the depletion allowance for coal from 10 percent to at least 15 percent.

Ex-Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo., 1937-1955), representing the Committee for Oil Shale Development, called for oil shale tax treatment commensurate with the petroleum industry's 27½ percent depletion allowance.

Also asking increased depletion allowances were H.W. Peters, tax attorney for Jones & McLaughlin Steel Corp.; a spokesman for the American Iron Ore Assn.; and A.C. Rubel, president of Union Oil Co. of California.

Jan. 22 -- Scheduled witnesses included Horace M. Albright, U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp.; Manly Fleishman, Buffalo, N.Y., lawyer; Fletcher E. Nyce, Central Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 23 -- Scheduled witnesses included spokesmen for the Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries; Southwestern Peanut Shellers Assn.; Committee of the Fertilizer Industry for Tax Equality; National Wholesale Hardware Assn.; National Tax Equality Assn.; Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.; Joint Committee on Taxation of the International Assn. of Ice Cream and Milk Industry Foundation; Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; Independent Livestock Marketing Assn.; National Licensed Beverage Assn.; South Dakota Assn. of Cooperatives.

INSURANCE COMPANY TAXES

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Jan. 22 ordered reported a bill (HR 10021) to continue for the 1957 tax year a stop-gap formula for taxing non-premium, or investment, income of insurance companies. Continuation of the law, which provides more favorable treatment for insurance companies, was requested by the Administration until Congress could consider overall insurance tax proposals. (Weekly Report, p. 70; 1956 Almanac, p. 231)

TRINITY RIVER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6997) authorizing the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. to buy the falling water, build the power transmission facilities and market the power from the Trinity River dam of California's Central Valley Irrigation Project. (1957 Weekly Report, p. 1019)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), an opponent of the PG&E proposal, said it would force Trinity power users to pay excessive charges for electricity, undermine the basis on which the Government undertook construction of the Central Valley Project and prevent efficient integration of the Trinity plant with other CVP power units.

Jan. 21, 22 -- Robert H. Gerdes, PG&E executive vice president, said that under Federal development, the Government would lose at least \$2.5 million a year on power sales. Gerdes said the company was willing to renegotiate a contract every 10 years.

Jan. 23 -- Samuel Morris of Los Angeles, consulting engineer for the California Municipal Utilities Assn., estimated that all-Federal construction of Trinity would save preference customers \$257 million over 50 years. He said estimates that revenue would be increased \$165 million a year under private development were based on erroneous and incomplete statistics.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On activities of the International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL-CIO).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 21 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), in an opening statement, said the union's history was "replete with dictatorial control and subjugation of membership."

Committee Investigator Pierre Salinger said certain officers of the union's San Francisco Local No. 3 had gained \$59,955 in hidden profits from "dummy" real estate deals involving the 1955 purchase and resale of an office building tract. Salinger said the local purchased a \$20,000 yacht in 1947, but half the price was covered up in its books as a building repairs expenditure. (Committee Counsel Robert E. Kennedy Jan. 22 said the hidden profits figure should have been around \$45,000, since \$15,000 union officials had paid for the land was included erroneously in profits attributed to them.)

Local No. 3's President, Patrick W. Clancey, said he knew nothing of hidden profits, and that Victor S. Swanson, local business agent and international vice president who was suspended in 1957, actually ran the local. Clancey admitted receiving a \$500 check in 1955 from Swanson, but denied knowing it came from any real estate profits.

Jan. 22 -- Elwood L. Garrett, Local No. 3 bookkeeper, said ballots cast for international officers in 1956 were taken to a cabin 150 miles away to be counted, at Swanson's direction. He said Swanson halted the count after only part of the ballots had been tabulated, deciding "that was the trend of the election."

Porter E. Vanderwark, local business representative and treasurer, said he and Clancey in 1956 went by plane to five widely scattered cities, cashing \$2,000 checks in each, to make it appear union electioneering was going on there.

Committee Briefs

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.) of the Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee Jan. 22 said his group would "wage a relentless battle to make whatever appropriations are necessary" to complete the proposed 41,000 mile Interstate Highway System in 13 years. He said the Eisenhower Administration should be willing to make up any deficit in the highway trust fund from general revenues. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences, Jan. 21 told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee the Federal Government should provide leadership and other aids to develop more scientists, technologists and other trained people. He said the Government should supplement local efforts to improve the quality of education. "I do not believe there is any danger from the Federal Government setting higher standards and improving the quality of teaching," he said.

FILIBUSTER STUDY

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Jan. 22 submitted to the Senate Rules Committee his report on the work of a special subcommittee, composed of Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) and himself, on legislation to amend to the Senate cloture rule (Rule 22). His report said: "The ability to carry on a filibuster can affect the kind of legislation passed by the Senate even though no actual filibuster is undertaken.... Rule 22 as now written was archaic long before the first Russian earth satellite was launched and is even more so now.... We cannot permit a procedural roadblock that can paralyze the functioning of the Senate...." Javits urged the Committee to report a proposal (S Res 17) by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). S Res 17 would permit limitation of debate by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting after two days' notice, or by a majority of Senate membership after 15 days. (1957 Almanac, p. 570)

PAY TV

President Solomon Sagall of Teleglobe Pay-TV Systems Inc. Jan. 21 told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee "the whole conception of pay TV is a natural result of substandard, low-level anemic programs" under the current free television system. Spokesmen for Zenith Radio Corp., International Telemeter Corp. and Skiatron Electronic and Television Corp., developers of pay television systems, Jan. 17 testified in support of pay TV. In Jan. 21-22 testimony, Presidents Frank Stanton of Columbia Broadcasting System Inc., Leonard H. Goldenson of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres Inc., Robert W. Sarnoff of National Broadcasting Co. and Harold E. Fellows of the National Assn. of Broadcasters opposed both the use of pay TV and trial of the system proposed by the Federal Communications Commission. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

DEBT LIMIT

The House Jan. 23 passed by a 328-71 roll-call vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9955) authorizing a temporary increase of \$5 billion in the national debt limit. A motion by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) to recommit the bill and limit the increase to \$3 billion was rejected on a 114-274 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 124) The bill was considered Jan. 21 under a closed rule that prohibited amendments from the floor.

BACKGROUND -- The current debt ceiling of \$275 billion first was set in 1946 but Congress three times authorized a temporary increase over that limit. The last increase -- to \$278 billion -- expired June 30, 1957. (1956 Almanac, p. 595)

President Eisenhower, in his fiscal 1959 budget message and Economic Report, asked for a temporary increase in the debt limit but did not specify an exact ceiling. (Weekly Report, p. 102) Secretary of Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Budget Bureau Director Percival F. Brundage Jan. 17, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, asked for the \$5 billion increase. Anderson based his request on the Treasury's low cash balances, the need for flexibility in managing the debt and the fluctuations in the Government's revenue from month to month.

The Committee Jan. 17, by a 20-3 vote, reported the bill with the \$5 billion increase (H Rept 1282).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 9955: Set a temporary ceiling of \$280 billion on the national debt through June 30, 1959.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE FUNDS

The House Jan. 23 passed, by a 388-0 roll-call vote, a fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation bill (HR 10146) providing \$1,260,000,000 in new funds and approving transfer of \$150 million of previously appropriated funds for the accelerated missile-defense program. The \$1,410,000,000 total was \$40 million more than President Eisenhower Jan. 7 requested, due to transfer authority added by the Appropriations Committee for four Army missile projects. (For voting, see chart p. 124)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee Jan. 21 reported HR 10146 (H Rept 1288), emphasized that none of the funds represented restoration of amounts previously denied by Congress and termed the funds "minimal." The Committee added \$40 million in transfer funds for the Army, with \$20 million to be used for the Pershing project, which seeks to develop a solid-fuel successor to the Army's Redstone missile, and \$20 million for use in developing three shorter-range missiles. The report urged the Defense Secretary to "take the lead and promptly make full use of" the new Advance Research Projects Agency, and to take other steps "to cut through some of the maze of administrative red tape in the Department."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10146 appropriated the following:

NAVY

Shipbuilding and conversion	\$ 296,000,000
Ordnance and ammunition procurement	31,800,000
Research and development	22,200,000
Subtotal	\$ 350,000,000

AIR FORCE

Procurement other than aircraft	\$ 360,000,000
Research and development	30,000,000
Military construction	520,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 910,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,260,000,000

In addition, HR 10146 authorized:

Transfer of funds for the following: Advance Research Projects Agency, \$10 million; Emergency Fund, \$100 million; Army research and development, \$20 million; and Army procurement and production, \$20 million.

Hiring of 25 top-level employees for the new space research agency.

PRESIDENT'S DUTIES

The Senate Jan. 16 adopted by voice vote, and sent to the House an amended resolution (S Con Res 2) that would set up a joint Congressional committee to study the duties of the President and Vice President. Two technical amendments were adopted.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee Jan. 25, 1957 reported S Con Res 2 (S Rept 14). The report cited a need to clarify the laws "concerning Presidential elections, succession and duties." Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), sponsor of the resolution, had introduced similar measures since 1951. Adopted three times by the Senate, the resolutions never received House action. (1956 Almanac, p. 590)

Hearings on the more limited subject of Presidential disability started Jan. 24 before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, Senate Judiciary.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the Senate, S Con Res 2:

Authorized creation of a temporary joint committee composed of five Senators and five Representatives to study "all matters connected with the election, succession and duties of the President and Vice President from the time of their nomination...until the termination of their respective terms of office...."

Specified 14 subjects for study, covering election matters, succession to the office of the President, Presidential disability, and delegation of Presidential power and duties.

Directed the committee to make its final report, "including drafts of any legislation recommended and of any proposed constitutional amendments," by June 30, 1958.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 5, 6, 7.)

2. HR 9955. Authorize a temporary \$5 billion increase in the public debt limit, through June 30, 1959. Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill and reduce the temporary increase to \$3 billion. Rejected 114-274 (D 41-166; R 73-108), Jan. 23, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 123)
3. HR 9955. Passage of the bill. Passed 328-71 (D 186-29; R 142-42), Jan. 23, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 123)
4. HR 10146. Fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation bill, which would appropriate \$1,260,000,000 and transfer \$150,000,000 for the accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 388-0 (D 207-0; R 181-0), Jan. 23, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 123)

Y Record Vote For (yes). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did
 not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	2	3	4		Vote No.	2	3	4		Vote No.	2	3	4	
Yes	114	328	388		Yes	41	186	207		Yes	73	142	181	
Nay	274	71	0		Nay	166	29	0		Nay	108	42	0	

2 3 4				2 3 4				2 3 4				2 3 4			
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				4 Flynt (D) Y N Y				4 Adair (R) Y N Y			
3 Andrews (D) Y N Y				23 Doyle (D) N Y Y				3 Forrester (D) N Y Y				5 Beamer (R) Y N Y			
1 Baykin (D) N Y Y				19 Hollifield (D) ? Y Y				9 Landrum (D) N Y Y				7 Bray (R) Y N Y			
7 Elliott (D) N Y Y				17 King (D) N Y Y				7 Mitchell (D) N Y Y				11 Brownson (R) Y N Y			
2 Grant (D) ? ? ?				26 Roosevelt (D) N Y Y				2 Pilcher (D) N Y Y				2 Halleck (R) N Y Y			
9 Huddleston (D) N Y Y				21 Hiestand (R) N N Y				1 Preston (D) N Y Y				6 Harden (R) Y N Y			
8 Jones (D) N Y Y				25 Hillings (R) N Y Y				6 Vinson (D) N Y Y				10 Harvey (R) Y N Y			
5 Rains (D) N Y Y				22 Holt (R) N N Y								3 Nimitz (R) Y N Y			
4 Roberts (D) N Y Y				18 Hosmer (R) N Y Y								9 Wilson (R) Y N Y			
6 Selden (D) N Y Y				16 Jackson (R) Y Y Y				IDAHO				IOWA			
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb (R) ? Y Y				1 Post (D) N Y Y				6 Coad (D) N Y Y			
2 Udall (D) N Y Y				15 McDonough (R) ? ? Y				2 Budge (R) Y Y Y				5 Cunningham (R) N Y Y			
1 Rhodes (R) N Y Y				20 Smith (R) Y N Y				ILLINOIS							
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				25 Gray (D) ? Y Y				3 Gross (R) Y N Y			
1 Gathings (D) N Y Y				4 Aspinall (D) Y Y Y				21 Mack (D) ? Y Y				8 Hoeven (R) Y Y Y			
4 Harris (D) N Y Y				1 Rogers (D) N Y Y				24 Price (D) N Y Y				7 Jensen (R) Y N Y			
5 Hays (D) ? Y Y				3 Chenoweth (R) N Y Y				16 Allen (R) N Y Y				4 LeCompte (R) N Y Y			
2 Mills (D) N Y Y				2 Hill (R) N Y Y				17 Arends (R) N Y Y				1 Schwengel (R) Y N Y			
6 Norrell (D) N Y Y				CONNECTICUT				19 Chipherfield (R) Y Y ?				2 Talle (R) N Y Y			
3 Trimble (D) N Y Y				3 Cretella (R) Y Y Y				14 Vacancy				KANSAS			
CALIFORNIA				1 May (R) N Y Y				15 Mason (R) Y N Y				5 Breeding (D) N N Y			
2 Engle (D) N Y Y				4 Morano (R) N Y Y				18 Michel (R) Y Y Y				1 Avery (R) Y Y Y			
14 Hagen (D) N Y Y				5 Patterson (R) N Y Y				20 Simpson (R) Y N Y				3 George (R) Y Y Y			
11 McFall (D) N Y Y				AL Sodlak (R) N Y Y				22 Springer (R) Y N Y				4 Rees (R) N Y Y			
8 Miller (D) N Y Y				2 Seely-Brown (R) N Y Y				23 Vursell (R) N Y Y				2 Scrivner (R) Y Y Y			
3 Moss (D) N Y Y				DELAWARE				Chicago-Cook County				6 Smith (R) Y N Y			
29 Saud (D) N Y Y				AL Hasell (R) N Y Y				7 Libonati (D) N Y Y				KENTUCKY			
5 Shelley (D) N Y Y				FLORIDA				12 Boyle (D) N Y Y				4 Chelf (D) N Y Y			
27 Sheppard (D) N Y Y				2 Bennett (D) N Y Y				1 Dawson (D) X Y Y				1 Gregory (D) N Y Y			
12 Sisk (D) N Y Y				4 Fascell (D) N Y Y				8 Gordon (D) N Y Y				2 Natcher (D) N Y Y			
7 Allen (R) N Y Y				7 Haley (D) Y N Y				5 Kluczynski (D) N Y Y				7 Perkins (D) N Y Y			
6 Baldwin (R) N Y Y				5 Herlong (D) N Y Y				6 O'Brien (D) N Y Y				5 Spence (D) ? ? ?			
10 Gubser (R) - Y Y				8 Matthews (D) Y N Y				2 O'Hara (D) N Y Y				6 Watts (D) N Y Y			
4 Mailliard (R) N Y Y				6 Rogers (D) Y Y Y				9 Yates (D) N Y Y				3 Robison (R) Y Y Y			
1 Scudder (R) N Y Y				3 Sikes (D) N Y Y				3 Byrne (R) N Y Y				8 Siler (R) Y N Y			
13 Teague (R) N Y Y				1 Cramer (R) Y Y Y				13 Church (R) Y N Y				LOUISIANA			
28 Urr (R) N N Y				GEORGIA				10 Collier (R) Y Y Y				2 Boggs (D) N Y Y			
30 Wilson (R) N Y Y				8 Blitch (D) N Y Y				4 McVey (R) Y N Y				4 Brooks (D) N Y Y			
9 Younger (R) N Y Y				10 Brown (D) N Y Y				11 Sheshan (R) N Y Y				1 Hebert (D) N Y Y			
				5 Davis (D) N Y Y				INDIANA				8 Long (D) N Y Y			
								8 Denton (D) N Y Y							
								1 Madden (D) N Y Y							

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 5, 6, 7.)

Week ending Jan. 24, 1958 -- PAGE 125



The Week In Congress

Junkets The year 1957 goes down in tourist history as the year in which the first Congressional junketeer reached the South Pole and barely half the lawmakers were willing to stay home. One Representative, a step ahead of a six-man House committee, ended Antarctica's immunity from Congressmen. Other forms of official business -- and a handful of personally financed pleasure trips -- took 222 Congressmen out of the country in 1957, an exclusive CQ check showed. Forty-six Senators -- three short of a quorum -- and 176 Representatives journeyed from American soil during the year. (Page 85)

Economic Report

In his annual Economic Report, President Eisenhower said there were "grounds for expecting that the decline in business activity need not be prolonged and that economic growth can be resumed without extended interruption." The report showed that total output of goods and services decreased in late 1957 and that industrial production began its decline earlier and fell rather sharply in the closing months. The annual average of unemployment showed little change from 1956 although it rose to 3 million in late 1957. (Page 99, 101)

Down on the Farm

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson went before an openly hostile Senate Agriculture Committee to present the Administration's 1958 farm program, originally placed before the Congress in President Eisenhower's nine-point farm message. The program calls for lower Government price supports, discretionary increases in acreage allotments and repeal of "escalator" clauses. (Page 97, 120)

Requests Granted

The House gave the nod to two of President Eisenhower's requests without any fuss, approving a fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation of \$1.26 billion and authorizing a temporary \$5 billion increase in the national debt limit. The defense funds were \$40 million more than the President sought, with extra money going to the Army for new missile projects. (Page 123)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Increase debt ceiling, passage and recommitment, page 124; supplemental appropriation, passage, page 124.

Sen. Neely, Rep. Smith Die

Democratic ranks in the Senate were thinned by one with the death of Sen. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, a veteran of 34 years in Congress. Sen. Neely's successor will be named by a GOP Governor.

House Republicans lost one of their number with the death of Rep. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin. Meanwhile, a special election in Pennsylvania was won by Democrat John Dent (D). The current lineup: Senate -- 49 Democrats, 46 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House -- 233 Democrats, 197 Republicans, 5 vacancies. (Page 96, 103)

Pricing Practices

The Nation's businessmen are nervously eyeing the the Senate Judiciary Committee these days. They are awaiting a verdict on S 11 -- a three-page bill thousands of them believe is a matter of economic life and death. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), says all he wants S 11 to do is keep big business from eating up little business. The bill says in effect that a manufacturer or distributor cannot sell to retailers competing in the same area at different prices if this would "substantially" lessen competition. But others see the bill as an economic straitjacket. (Page 107)

Lead, Zinc Woes

A sharp drop in employment among U.S. lead and zinc miners -- from 18,300 last March to perhaps 14,000 today -- is adding to the President's troubles in pushing his reciprocal trade program through Congress. Viewed from Washington, the lead-zinc issue is a complex affair involving a number of conflicting interests. But to laid-off miners, a flood of price depressing lead and zinc imports is the cause. And they want action. (Page 110)